The Saturday Evening Post.

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ORIGINAL POETRY.

Lines on the death of the infant son of Mr. C. A.

So late a sweet engaging Boy,
A Mother's love—a Father's joy—
Yet early this was exiled;
Thy precious form has wing'd its flight
To that dear home of endless light,
To live with Angels blended.

Then should we weep the sorrowing tear,
Or wish again that thou wert here
To live by ills attended?
Ah! no—'tis cheering now to view
Yon placid skies, and think there too,
Thy form in peace ascended.

Dear little one—tho' nursed with care,
No effort could detain thee here,
Or yet from torture save thee,
Thus best that thou should hasten where
All sorrows rest—and sweetly share,
The smiles of Him who gave thee.

ELLEN.

NATURE'S SCENES.

When o'er the wide welkin the tempests are sweeping,
And grim desolation sits throu'd in the air,
When whirlwinds arouse e'en the rocks that are sleeping,
And from their firm bases the knotty oaks tear,

When storms o'er the ocean in vengeance are roaring,
And sink 'neath their billows each vessel away,
When death from the blast his fell arrows is pouring,
Upon the poor mariner toss'd by the spray.

When lightnings far o'er the horizon are playing,
And furrow the vault with their silvery glare,
When cloud against cloud in fierce fight is essaying,
To hurl the dread ruin, on earth, from the air.

'Tis then, that I love to behold the commotion
Of elements jarring, in fearful array,
To view the dark storm as it sweeps o'er the ocean,
And trace the effects of the tempest's swift way—

Or, in my light bark, 'mid the waves that are dashing,
The frail little vessel, o'er each deep abyss,
To roll with the billow, when oars are not clashing
Their sides in the ocean—no joy is like this—

For grandeur presides in the tempest above me,
And majesty holds in the whirlwind his car,
The loud piercing blast, and the surges that move me,
Than art's feeble products are loftier far.

When the lightning's swift bolt from the heaven is falling,
And silvery streaks flash around the dark sky,
When ruin the nations of earth is appalling,
And nature throughout heaves the deep swelling sigh—

Then, then in the tempest with majesty riding,
Sublimity sits on his mountain-piled throne,
O'er the deep surging ocean, in grandeur, presiding,
His towering front blazes wildly, alone.

ORASMYN.

LINES

On the departure of Mr. H—— for Savannah.

Far, far across the briny flood,
Braving the climates changes,
In quest of wealth's uncertain good,
The gentle Henry ranges;
And sad some days and anxious nights,
May wearily pass o'er him,
Before to friendship's dear delights,
Blind Fortune shall restore him—

And beauty's brightly beaming eyes,
With sorrow's tears are filling,
And friendship's deep and bitter sighs,
In manhood's breast are thrilling;
And piety's prevailing pray'r,
To mercy's throne directed,
Implores that with peculiar care,
He still may be protected.

And Georgian swains have kindly hearts,
To cheer the wand'ring stranger,
And Georgian nymphs with beauty's arts,
Might common faith endanger;
But Henry's heart shall keep its vows,
Still friendship's chain shall bind him,
And lead him faithful home to those
He leaves in grief behind him. LELIA.

LINES.

Hush'd is the lyre whose 'witching strain,
I've heard in Emma's bower,
Ere she had fled the lov'd domain,
Where droops the morning flower;
Dark is the bow'r her strains forgot,
For death with sudden doom,
Hath torn her from the garden spot,
To fade within the tomb.

The rose of hope is pale and dead,
Which bloom'd exquisite fair,
Before lov'd Emma's spirit fled,
While yet it linger'd there;
O'er her, health's seraph sweetly spread
His mantle, but 'twas brief,
I've mark'd it on her dying bed,
Fade as an autumn leaf.

The cold congealing touch of death,
Was fraught with deadly blight,
The seraph dropt its blooming wreath,
The spirit took its flight;
On wings etherially sublime,
The spirit fair has flown,
Fled from th's dark exotic clime,
To flourish in her own. T——.

THE LAST FOUR OF TIME.

I darted past time's leaden pace,
And rested on its withering page;
No sun illumin'd my resting place,
No moon rose in time's dying age.

A cheerless gloom around me flung
A veil of sick'ning power,
The works of heaven and earth where done,
'Twas nature's dyin hour.

The morning breeze—'twas hush'd in sleep,
The awful sleep of ending time,
A calm seem'd resting on the deep,
And round me mourn'd the dying pine.

I ask'd the pale and sinking moon,
Why thus she hid her light,
A mournful sound rose from the tomb,
And left me wrapt in useless night.

I ask'd the last departing ray,
Why darkness closed around the sun,
A mournful voice was heard to say,
My long career of light is done.

The ocean seem'd to roar, and far
A glimmering distant light was seen,
'Twas the last—and failing star,
That shone on nature's dying scene—

'Twas the last, all had pass'd away
Into the regions of eternal night,
No sun rose on another day,
No moon sent forth another light.

SYLVAN.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

A Poetical Flight into the Regions of Retrospection.

There was a place, one hallow'd place,
Where roses bloom'd, where flowers gay,
In magic pride, adorn'd the grass,
And open beauties sight and day.

Adam and Eve, in the garden of Eden, spoke in a poetical language; placed in an earthly Paradise, surrounded by the works of deity, it cannot for a moment be doubted, but what their language flowed from upright and pure hearts, and in the language of holy nature; there was no domestic toil to disturb their morning and evening devotion—no sorrow to distract their thoughts from deity—no fearful apprehensions of poverty, sickness, or death, to cast a shade of gloom o'er coming years—all was the bright sunshine of present happiness and future joys—in what language did they speak? We answer a poetical.—External objects presented themselves in the wild, though beautiful garb of Nature—there was no hum of business—no discord—no strife—they breathed, they moved, and existed in a poetical element—their words flowed spontaneous from a source pure as the crystal stream that meandered at their feet, to express a wish, a thought sprung from the soul, clothed in the soft strain of harmonic poesy. We will give a proof, in common conversation, where Adam addresses Eve in the morning, thus:

Behold you bright orb, whose golden rays
Now chase away the gloom of night;
See on the ocean, how each ripple plays
In the pride of its returning light.

Thus in common conversation they could not deviate from a poetical strain—they derived their subjects from Nature, and speaking Nature's language, they flowed spontaneously again at noon—

How calm, serene all nature feels the power
Of noon's oppressive, yet delightful hour;
Beneath the shade of every spreading tree,
Reclining Nature slumbering there we see.

Then at evening—

See where the red streaks marks its lonely way,
The orb of day has sunk to rest;
'Tis but the token of another day,
Its last deep shade—our time of rest.

How delightful to reflect on that primitive state of happiness—how heavenly to picture a scene glowing in all the pride of beauty, beneath the beneficent smile of an all bounteous heaven; but, alas! how changed—desolation marks this once happy spot—brambles, thorns, and briars spring up where

Roses bloom'd, and flow'rets gay,
Open'd beauties night and day.

The beauties of Nature still exist; but far different in hues, fragrance and form—but the language in which they spoke is no more.

Man has now his troubles—sorrow has stripped from each cheek the glow of Natal beauty—sin has depicted her shade of mortality instead—and now the solemn strain of sorrow alone is heard—the Harp of innocence, the Harp of Nature, is broke.—The chords have been wet with the tears of ages and sound dolorous to the ear—this is his song:

Let mortal tongue, now blasted with a sin,
The early cause, or hateful tale begin;
Let mortal tongue with dull, negitted power,
Relate that awful and eventful hour:
But truth divine now guides each willing part,
And points with censure to my trembling heart;
No selfish love, no tender passion now
Can tear a Natal curse from every brow:
'Tis here, 'tis there, 'tis seen again,
And every tear becomes a sinful Cain.

We have faintly pictured Eden as she was when they spoke a poetical language; but mark the change—

——— Beside yon gilded stream,
Now burnish'd with the morning's beam,
Where untrod grass in humble pride arrays,
And murmurs softly to their Maker's praise,
There stands a tree, with rare and gifted fruit,
Springs unsullied from its hallow'd root,
Holy as him who gave this firm decree,
"Eat of all fruit, but shun the mystic tree."

Curiosity, an ever-prevailing fault in human nature, but more particularly in the weaker sex,* overcame every sense of reason, and the consequence has been handed down from age to age clogged with a natal curse—that first deviation from the path allotted out by nature, destroyed that poetical language which would have adhered to their descendants; increasing with time, in beauty, excellence and purity, surrounding objects would still be admired—the beauties of nature, the subject of each and every thought—but now, our immediate wants become our constant theme, apprehension of sickness, our fearful enemy—guilt, the disturber of our peace, happiness, and our rest—while

Time, with swift pursuing course,
Hurries man to death.

And while we mourn the loss of primitive virtue, we also drop a tear on the ruined, mouldering heaps of decayed ancient structure, falling in the age of learning, because their natal language is no more.†

PETER SINGLE.

* The reader must not consider me a professed railer against the females, for in this assertion I am supported by ancient and modern writers.

† At the building of the Tower of Babel, God divided the languages.

THE MORALIST.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

REFLECTIONS ON THE SUDDEN DEATH OF A FRIEND.

The sun had sunk in his western couch, the twinkling stars glimmered in the etherial canopy of heaven, and tired nature was gradually reclining to rest. Thoughtful, I was bending my steps towards my habitation, impressed with awful sensations at a sight I had just witnessed. Oh! man, I mentally exclaimed, couldst thou but have gazed upon a scene like this, sin would have been dispelled forever from thy breast, and gladly wouldst thou seek to be one of sweet religion's votaries.

The scene I allude to relates to a youth whom I well knew—that morn at early dawn I saw him—he was gay, active, and lively, and spoke in raptures of an intended jaunt, and invited me to accompany him; that evening I was to have given him an answer. I went, but alas he was wrapped in the snowy costume of Death! The winding sheet clad the fine form of my valued, lovely friend. His pleasing hopes, his fond anticipations had vanished, and like a blighted flower, he perished in his bloom. His aged mother's hopes were centered in him; he was kind and dutiful, and was admired by all for his filial attention, and affection toward his venerable parent. This last is a noble trait which bears with it a self recompense within, which to the moral man is dearer than wealth or titles. —Attention and respect to parents is the indispensible duty of every child, and nothing lessens an offspring so much in my estimation where I observe a neglect of that duty. From the above we can undoubtedly draw a moral picture—it evinces at once to the reflecting mind the uncertainty of life: it goes further to show, how necessary it is to be prepared for the summons of our Heavenly Father. The good christian is always ready; so it was with my friend; with but a minute's warning, his fleeting breath winged its flight to the regions of eternal bliss. Oh youth, when Death marks thee for his prey, mayest thou be willing to go; and mayest thou leave this world with a consciousness of having done thy duty to God and man, and with a calm composed conscience let thy spirit quit its tenement of clay. Reader! if thou art young, let not pleasure blind prudence. There is a moderation to be observed in all our enjoyments, which, if not regarded, generally leads to excess—and excess to intemperance. In our search for pleasure it is a happy thing for those whopossess prudence—for prudence teaches them wisdom to enjoy those pleasures rationally. This world abounds with temptations, variously arranged for (I may say) the destruction of youth. We often see a virtuous unsuspecting youth led astray by those allurements, and leave morality to weep o'er the ruins of innocence.

Mayest thou, my young friend, possess prudence enough to overcome the excess of pleasure, and be furnished with strength of mind sufficient to conquer the flattering enticements of this life, and never give thy mother cause to shed one tear of sorrow on thy account.

MONTANO.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE HOLY BIBLE.

If right we read, nor prejudice the mind,
The Bible is the text-book of mankind.

I look upon the Bible as the oldest and best of books. The history of creation is said by Strabo, to have been handed down to the Egyptians by a Chaldean shepherd; and its superiority to all other books is proven by the one important circumstance, of its influence in civilizing mankind. Its doctrines are superior to those of the Mahometan Koran, and of the Talmud of the Rabbis. The Bible inculcates universal charity, which word signifies in the original, love. To say nothing of the glorious principle of love, he laws which it inculcates are at the same time the most lenient, and powerful. Human laws are bounded upon them, but they are like the rays of light compared with the sources from whence they spring. On the sacred page of the Bible we find woman elevated to her proper dignity, but among those nations where it is not read, woman is the drudge of the Sultan and the Caliph. The light of learning and wisdom flourishes when the Bible is read, but at its boundary commences the night of darkness and superstition. It has illuminated the world of literature and science, and cast a halo of glory around the atmosphere of intellect. It smiles on the calm and sunny scenes of life, and gilds the evening skies of the faithful in the dark hour of death. What the compass is to the mariner, the Bible is to the world. It teaches the king in the government of his empire, and the peasant in the tilling of his field. It proposes reward to virtue, and punishment to vice. It interests equally the brilliant intellect and the humble capacity. All that is good, grand and sublime is contained within it. Many cannot relish it, because their taste is perverted; and many reject it from prejudice. To understand the Bible is at once to be introduced to a high source of enjoyment—the highest source on earth. When I hear a man exclaim against the Bible, I cannot refrain from taxing his mind with ignorance.

If you are a literary character and wish to behold elegance, perspicuity and taste, turn over the leaves of the sacred book. Are you pleased with poetry? you have at once an inexhaustible fountain. You have beautiful scenery, sparkling imagery, and ideas clothed in sublimity of language. It contains numerous specimens of the angelic lyre, and I doubt whether there is such a field for the poet in the world. The poet who draws his scenes from the Bible never can fail to please—his writings are always new. Are you pleased with the thunders of eloquence? Here is another inexhaustible source. Some passages of Scripture are irresistible. What can be more grand and sublime than David's description of the appearance of the Most High? "He bowed the heavens also, and came down, and darkness was under his feet; he rode upon a cherub, and did fly, and he was seen upon the wings of the wind." Do you ask for more such passages? I could quote a volume, but let the description which the prophet Habakkuk gives of the grandeur of God, suffice. "Before him went the pestilence, and burning coals went forth at his feet: he stood, and measured the earth; he beheld, and drove asunder the nations: the everlasting mountains were scattered: the perpetual hills did bow: his ways are everlasting." It was such eloquence that made Felix tremble on his throne. But poetry and eloquence are not the only beauties of the Bible. We there find sound science and philosophy. We there read of chymistry, and of an experiment which dissolved gold and rendered it potable. Aqua Regia will dissolve gold; but to drink it is fatal. History is complete. There we have the biography of many great and learned men. But it is a vain endeavour to attempt scanning the whole.

The history is, in the Bible, of him who groaned on Calvary. From that sacred summit a flood of light broke forth upon the world. It was the dawn of redemption! Superstition fled affrighted before the glorious appearance of Christianity, and the Church of the living God arose on the ruins of the Heathen altar. The automatons of Pagan idolatry tumbled to the dust, and the false deities perished on Olympus. That glorious gospel which effected this great work is contained within the Bible. Like the rainbow which is hung out in the heavens, it was sent as a token that God would be mindful of us. Glorious token! I rejoice when I read it, and I would recommend it to all my fellow travellers to the grave. The waves of time are rolling on to sweep us away, and as we pass through the dark vale of death the light of Calvary will illuminate our path to the superb palaces of God. Darkness and death are horrific to the lonely mind, but the Bible will overcome those terrors, and infuse a calm serenity in the darkest hour of existence.

MILFORD BARD.

COLLECTANEA.

PRESIDENT ADAMS.

President Adams is a man about five feet five or six inches in height, a prominent and rather sharp nose, good forehead, with a general placidity in the expression of the countenance, which, perhaps has no other decided characteristic than an air of deep reflection, that does not, however, approach to abstraction. There is a pleasant, but not very animated smile; and if any feature was to be selected as indicative of the greatness of his mind, it would be the eye; though were he an ordinary man even that would not be considered remarkable. The general air and manner, however, in which there is more of sincerity than elegance, is a toptell to inspire even involuntary respect, and at the same time puts the most timid entirely at ease in his presence.

RECIPE FOR FINISHING A YOUNG LADY.

Take a daughter of a person who has some money, but not much information, and if she be an only child, so much the better for your purpose. Stuff her with plumb cake, and praise till she is nice; then teach her the horn-book, and let her practice for three or four years at such reading as may be selected for her by Mary the Maid of all work—she said Mary taking especial care that Miss is her confidant in all her little matters in the sweethearting line. When she enters her thirteenth year, send her to Miss Diddledget's "Establishment" to be *finished*. Here she must read a little and spell some, but avoid every thing like grammar as a vulgarity and a plague. Put her up to 'tossing-me' parley-moo a little, and she is *Frenchified*. Strum her up six octaves and a half on the pianar, and down again, and make her look charming at the harp, and she is *musicked*. Inform her that Tamerlane succeeded Charles the Twelfth as Emperor of China, and that Julius Cæsar defeated Oliver Cromwell on the banks of the Macquarrie river in Nova Zembla, and she is completely *historified*. Tell her that Chimborazo is a great salt lake in Siberia, and that the Po is a burning mountain in Arabia Felix, and let her give a whirl or two to the globe, and point out the longitude of the Arctic Pole, and the latitude of the equator, and she is *geographized*. Make her waltz for three hours in a week with a French valet out of place, and she is *accomplished*. The other accomplishments may be obtained for money, without any exertion on her part. So much for "*boddication*."—*London pap.*

RELIGIOUS COURTSHIP.

A young gentleman happening to sit at church in a pew adjoining one in which sat a young lady for whom he conceived a most sudden and violent passion, was desirous of entering into a courtship on the spot; but the place not suiting a formal declaration, the exigency of the case suggested the following plan: He politely handed his fair neighbor a bible, open, with a pin stuck in the following text—2d epistle of John, verse 5th: "And now I beseech thee, lady, not as though I wrote a new commandment unto thee but that which we had from the beginning, that we love one another." She returned it, pointing, 2d chap. of Ruth, v. 10: "Then she fell on her face, and bowed herself to the ground, and said unto him, why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldst take knowledge of me, seeing I am a stranger?" He returned the book, pointing to the 12th verse of the 3d epistle of John:—"Having many things to write unto you, I would not write with paper and ink, but I trust to come unto you and speak face to face." From the above interviews a marriage took place the ensuing week.

FRENCH LOTTERIES.

There are five Lotteries in France—at Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, Lisle, and Strasburg. Each is drawn every ten days, so that there are fifteen lotteries in a month. There are ninety numbers put in the wheel, five of which are drawn; if you choose one right number, it is called an extrait, and paid 15 times the stake; if two, 270 times; if three, 5500 times, and if four, 75,000 times. Thus, if you put five francs on the quaterne (four numbers,) and they all come up, you get 375,000 francs for your 5. The odds against you is only about 100,000 to one, that is, you play at the rate of 100,000 francs against 75,000, giving 25 per cent to the government. By a statement of the Prefect of the Seine, it appears, that on the average of 5 years, from 1815 to 1820 inclusive, there was put into the lottery at Paris, 25,388,800 francs, or about a million sterling per annum, and the government paid to the fortunate holders, 18,930,000, leaving a profit of 6,458,800, or about 25 per cent.

The worst of the French Lotteries, is, that as low a sum as five pence can be put in, which may gain in half an hour, fifteen hundred pounds. This makes all the poor people buy in the lottery, and servants sometimes rob their masters. On the eve of drawing the Paris lottery, crowds are seen around the doors of the different offices, which are nearly all kept by women, to whom the government allows the privilege as a livelihood; and it is not uncommon to hear an old hag cry out, "Who will buy my dream, I dreamt of three numbers." She is sure to find some fool, to give her a few half pence for the dream, as the French are very superstitious, and think, with the ancients, that "Dreams are, too, of Jove."

LADIES' ALBUMS.

The Album is a very pretty book: it catches many fine scraps of writing. The loving swain will sometimes select this mode to discover his affection: but you may go further, and detect the character of an man who write in it: for writing is but talking with pen and ink, and talking is the expression of man's ideas. I will, therefore, give you an index to the character of those who write for a lady's album.

If the author be of a phlegmatic, thinking turn of mind, admiring the operations of the laws of nature more than those of art, his piece will partake of utility; if of a refined sensibility and good education, his sentiments will combine rhetorical elegance, a delicate compliment, and an hint for intellectual improvement; if wanting refinement and a delicate sensibility, but would wish to appear to possess both, his piece will be bombast, and express so grossly his love of learning and beauty, as to show his character and want of each; if a *lady's man*, his piece will be inaccurate in grammar, show a display in great and pretty words, without ideas, and all confusion; if a plain honest man, without affectation or any eccentricities, or strong points of character, his piece will be characterized with good sense, be short and comprehensive. The Album is a valuable part of a lady's paraphernalia; it serves to relieve an hour's ennui, and exposes the character of those who write in it, which to them is an interesting and important kind of information; and it affords the best and most delicate opportunity to become acquainted with any favorite they may wish, without the risk of being charged with too much curiosity or fondness. It is considered a compliment by the gentlemen to be asked to write in an album. It argues a favorable opinion, and a desire to become more acquainted. I would advise all young and unmarried ladies to possess an album.—*Parthenon.*

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

COMMODORE PERRY.

The following stanzas were written in consequence of the resolution of Congress to order a vessel out to bring the remains of Commodore Perry to his native land. The remains have arrived at Newport, R. I. And Monday the 6th inst. was appointed by the authorities of that town for the Funeral Solemnities to take place.

From "Lyric Poems," by W. E. Tappan.

What he set out in proud array,
Wreaths on his youthful brow:
He went from fields of well-won fray,
Forth to fill others low;
He went as the desired dreadful,
Even at a nation's call;
Why weep that for the Brave and good
It wore the funeral pall?

Hailed the watchful warrior's toil,
His mighty conflict o'er,
Returns he now with glorious spoil,
Unto his native shore;
He comes—but not with song and shout,
He comes and eyes are dim;
The muffled drum and fife ring out
Their notes funereal hymn.

How loftily ran his career,
Let vanquished veterans tell;
Briefly—we know by victor's tear,
'Tis whisper'd in that knell;
Yet for him, leader in the fight,
Freshly survives a name;
Upon his sentence hath the light
Of high and spotless fame.

Hence! ye that weep o'er blighted bloom,
Wail, ye that youth should die;
Hence! his is not the treeless tomb,
Where hopes unbudded lie;
O, for the glorious death of them
That live beyond our tears!
O, for the name—the unwasting gem,
That mocks the reach of years!

We remind our readers that a volume of interesting Poems from the muse of Mr. Tappan has been published recently by Ash & Mason, 125 Chesnut street. We cannot suppose that the Bards of our city will be permitted to tune their minstrel lays unheard and forgotten by its citizens, whilst those in other towns are revelling in the sunshine of popular favour.—This volume will be very appropriate, we think, to class along with the "Forget-me-nots," of the season—and at the same time offer an appropriate mark of esteem for the talents of a deserving citizen.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Who was it when my heart was gay,
Would call me from my childish play,
Because it was the Sabbath day—
My Grandfather.

I still look back with much fondness to that portion of my childhood spent at the country residence of my good grandfather: I can still fancy the ancient oaken table with its white cloth neatly spread for dinner, with my two venerable ancestors seated at one end, whilst I, slipping into my old fashioned high chair, would fold my hands with mock gravity upon the table, and endeavour to look most devoutly serious during the performance of grace,—My grandfather was one of the best men I ever knew—morning and evening his little family were called together to hear a portion of the scriptures read, and afterwards a pious and fervent prayer, and never, (my heart yet warms for him when I recall it) never did he omit on such occasions asking a blessing on the heads of his sinful and ungrateful grandchildren.

My grandmother too was a religious character, but she was more eminent in her family, and in the neighborhood, for her useful knowledge and acquired information in all branches of domestic concerns; she was a *skilled* doctress in every complaint of a common kind, not by dint of *study*, but through *experience* alone, the most useful of all knowledge to its possessors: in sickness no hand was so ready as her's, and no one's services so anxiously required, for she was at once both *physician* and *nurse*.

My grandfather always enforced in his house a strict observance of the sabbath day, and when the ancient family coach was drawn early from its shelter, no other intimation was necessary for the family, one and all, to prepare for meeting: a rule which I was obliged tamely to submit to, though not without the silent rebellion of my own heart, for the place of worship was an humble old building where a parcel of grave, unfashionable people, met for exhortation and prayer, and which merely kept my wild nature in thrall without procuring me any other gratification than that of the ride there and home.

Thus time passed on and I naturally grew up as much in the *fear* as *love* of my grandfather, that *reverential* fear which an exalted and religious character is apt to inspire in a person sensible of the levity and waywardness of his own heart.

But the face of things is now changed—mourning has been in the house of my grandfather, and the grey hairs have gone down in silence to the dust; yet the memory of their numerous virtues is bright in the heart of many a sorrowing descendant, who will honor religion the more for its happy and exalted influence over *them*, and whose ambition will not extend beyond a desire to end his days like *those* for whom he *mourns*. IDA.

Bushwick Cottage, Nov. 1826.

THE KNIGHTS' CELLAR IN THE KYFF HAUSEN.

A OXEMAN STORY.

There was a poor but very honest, contented, and merry kind of a man, in the village of Tilleda, who happened to be giving a christening treat, for about the eighth time to some of his neighbors. Desirous of showing all respect to the party of christening, he set before them the best wine he possessed, which being quickly dispatched, his guests seemed to be looking for a little more. 'Go then,' said the father to the eldest daughter, a young girl about sixteen years old, 'go, and bring us some better wine from the cellars.' 'From what cellar, father?' enquired his daughter. 'What cellar, child,' replied the father, merely in jest; 'why, the great wine cellar belonging to the old knights upon the Kyff Hausen.'—With perfect simplicity the young maiden took a firkin in her hand and proceeded towards the mountain. About middle way, seated in an old deserted path leading down towards the spot, she found an aged housekeeper, dressed in a singular quaint fashion, with a large bunch of keys hanging at her side. The young woman paused, not a little surprised at the sight; but the old lady enquired of her very kindly, 'whether she had not come to fetch wine from the knights' cellar?' 'Yes, I am,' replied the timid girl, 'but I have got no money.'—'Come with me,' said the old housekeeper, 'you shall have it for nothing; and better wine than your father ever bought in his life.' They both then proceeded along an old deserted road, the old lady enquiring very particularly, by the way what the appearance of things then was in Tilleda—who was alive, and who was dead? 'Once,' said she, 'I was as young and pretty as thou art, before I was kidnapped and carried under ground by the knights or rather night riders, who stole me away from the very house that now belongs to thy father. Shortly after this they had also seized four young ladies of those parts who were often seen about here on their four richly caparisoned steeds. They were entrapped, and carried off in open day by those mountain knights, as they were coming from church at Kellen. They made me, as I grew older, into the housekeeper, and entrusted me with the keys of the cellar, which you see I still wear.' By this time they had reached the cellar door, which the old housekeeper unlocked. It was a spacious cellar, and on both sides it was well laid out with rows of casks and butts. Most of them were either quite or more than half full, and broaching one of them with great dexterity, she took the little firkin and filled it to the brim. 'There,' she said, 'take that to your father, and whenever he may happen to be giving a treat, you may come again; only see that you tell no one besides your father, where you have it from. And moreover, take heed that you sell none of it, nor give it away, for in neither case will it be worth any thing at all. If any one venture hither to obtain wine for sale, let him be warned, his last bread has been baked—now go!' So the girl ventured with the wine to her father; and the guests found it excellent without knowing any thing as to whence it came.

Henceforward, as often as there was a party invited to the house, Isabel went to fetch wine in the little kilderkin from the Kyff Hausen. They did not, however, long continue to enjoy the benefit of it; the neighbors began to wonder where the poor gentleman met with such excellent wine; none equal to it in the country. The father would inform nobody, nor would Isabel betray the secret. Unluckily, just opposite to them lived the landlord of the village inn, who dealt as largely as he could in adulterated spirits. He, among others, had also had a taste of the knights' wine; and thought he to himself, 'my friend, you might mix this with ten times its body of water, and sell it for good wine still.—Where the devil can you contrive to get it from?' He resolved to watch; and he followed the daughter as she went for it about the fourteenth time, with her little firkin, towards the Kyff Hausen hills. He hid himself, and saw her come the exact way from the old cellar, with her firkin quite full, shortly afterwards. Accordingly, next evening, he set out himself, having first rolled into a little cart one of the largest empty barrels he could find, intending to fill it with the same precious kind of liquor. He thought it would be easy to convey downhill; and he made a vow to return every night until the cellar became empty. As he approached the spot where he had marked the path the day before, the sky suddenly began to grow dark and lowering. The wind rose, and whistled portentously of the gathering rain, which soon fell in torrents. The tempest carried him and his hollow tub from one side of the road to the other. At last down the hill he went, and continued to fall deeper and deeper, until he finally found himself lodged in the burial vault.

Here there appeared an awful procession before his eyes—a regular funeral, with bier hung with black, and his wife and four neighbours, whom he recognized easily enough by their gait and garments following in its wake. At this sight he very naturally fainted; and on recovering some hours afterwards, he still found himself in the dimly lighted vault and heard right over his head the old familiar steeple bell of Tilleda, strike twelve. Now he knew it was the witching hour, and that he was there lying under the church and the burial ground of the village in a gloomy vault. He was certainly more dead than alive, and scarcely ventured to breathe. But see! a monk now approaching him slowly down the narrow steps, opens the vault door, and in perfect silence puts some money in his hand, and then taking him in his arms, he laid him down at the foot of the mountain.

It was a cold frosty night. By degrees the good host came a little to himself, and crept, without either wine or wine casks, as far as home. It struck one just as he reached it, and found himself so unwell that he found he must take to his bed. In the course of three days he died, and the money which he had brought home given him by the ghostly monk, was just sufficient to defray his funeral expenses; his wife and four neighbours, as he had seen them, following him to the grave.

We insert with much pleasure, (says the Providence Literary Gazette), the following poetical production, as it was written for this paper, by the talented Mrs. Muzzy, a lady who is a native of this town, and who has, during several years' residence in New York, by the productions of her pen, gained for herself a name, and added, in no small degree, to the reputation of American poetry. We have, on one or two occasions, indulged ourselves in speaking in terms of commendation of this justly celebrated lady—and in doing so, have called forth the following compliment for Mrs. Muzzy, from the New York Mirror, which we copy with cheerfulness: "We are very much gratified with the notice that the Editor of that popular Journal, the Literary Cadet, takes of the productions of Mrs. Muzzy. With a sweeter poetess, or a more amiable lady, we never had the honor of an acquaintance; and we trust she will pardon us for thus publicly expressing our admiration for her genius, and esteem for her character. Rhode-Island may well be proud of her brightest daughter. It is unnecessary, perhaps, to say, that Mrs. M. is our pensive correspondent. Harriet, whose fugitive pieces are not inferior to those of the celebrated Mrs. Hemans."

(*By Mrs. Muzzy.*)

Home of my early youth—for thee
I'll tune my lyre's untutored song;
For oh! its wild minstrelsy
Was heard thy simple scenes among.

Home of my youth! fate bids me roam
From scenes, where there might be blest;
The floods of care still rise—but "Home"
Presents no "Ark," no place of rest.

Home of my youth! Does one remain,
Of those so dear in early days?
One heart which vibrates to this strain,
And thinks, perchance, of earlier lays?

Lives there yet one, whose careless hours
Were pass'd, with me, in "learning's seat?"
Who roved with me yon lonely bowers,
Or search'd those fields for garland's sweet?

Lives there one friend of young romance,
One dear enthusiast, who, with me,
Unheeding traced life's merry dance?
From thought of future sadness free.

Lives there yet one, who loved me still,
When riper years their shadows threw,
And pensive thought began to chill
The heart so warm, when life was new!

'Tis vain to ask—for Time has swept
O'er all, with dark oblivious wing!
Of those who smiled, and those who wept
With me—none needs the song I sing.

Then cease, my heart, thy wild notes cease!
Why thus the heedless strain prolong?
For in that early home of peace,
'Twill only seem a *Stranger's Song*.

New York, November 12th.

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1826.

This being the day established for the annual meeting of Congress, the Members who have reached the City assemble in their respective Chambers this morning.

IN THE SENATE.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun, Vice President of the United States took the chair at 12 o'clock, and the roll being called over by the Secretary, (Walter Lowrie, Esq.) it appeared that 37 members were present.

The usual message was interchanged with the House of Representatives of being formed, &c. and the usual standing order agreed to.

On motion for a Joint Committee to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him that the two Houses were formed and ready to receive communications from him, Messrs. Smith and Macon were chosen a committee on the part of the Senate.

After testifying the marks of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Nicholas Van Dyke and the Hon. Joseph McIlvaine, which is customary to be paid by the Senate for its deceased members,

Mr. Hayne, of South Carolina, gave notice that he should, on Wednesday next, ask leave to introduce a bill to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States."

And then the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock, the House was called to order by the Hon. John W. Taylor, of New York, Speaker of the House. The roll being called over by the Clerk of the House, (Matthew St. Clair Clarke, Esq.) 181 gentlemen answered to their names.

The usual message having been interchanged with the Senate, a Committee was appointed to be appointed, jointly with a committee on the part of the Senate of the United States, to wait on the President, and inform him of the organization of the two Houses. For this purpose Mr. Lathrop and Mr. Metcalfe were appointed on the part of this House.

After adopting the usual orders for newspapers, &c. the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, DEC. 5.

The Message of the President was this day transmitted to Congress, and read in both Houses. In the Senate three thousand copies of the Message were ordered to be printed, and in the House of Representatives one thousand of the Message and Documents.

The Documents which accompany the Message are voluminous, and highly interesting.

MESSAGE

Of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, communicated to both Houses, at the commencement of the Second Session of the Nineteenth Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate,

And of the House of Representatives:

The assemblage of the Representatives of our Union in both Houses of Congress at this time, occurs under circumstances calling for the renewed homage of our grateful acknowledgments to the Giver of all Good. With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favored in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort and to national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe the abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civilized and political relations, we have peace without, and tranquility within our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth and national resources; and whatever differences of opinion exist amongst us, with regard to the mode and the means by which we shall turn the bounteous of Heaven to the improvement of our own condition, there is yet a spirit animating us all, which will not suffer the bounties of Providence to be showered upon us in vain, but will receive them with grateful hearts, and apply them with unwearied hands, to the advancement of the general good.

Of the subjects recommended to the consideration of Congress at their last session, some were then definitively acted upon. Others left unfinished, but partially matured, will recur to your attention, without awaiting a renewal of notice from me. The purpose of this communication will be, to present to your view the general aspect of our public affairs at this moment, and the measures which have been taken to carry into effect the intentions of the Legislature as signified by the laws then & heretofore enacted.

In our intercourse with the other nations of the earth, we have still the happiness of enjoying peace and a general good understanding—qualified, in several important instances, by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of of legislative authority may become ultimately indispensible.

By the decease of the Emperor Alexander of Russia, which occurred contemporaneously with the commencement of the last session of Congress, the United States have been deprived of a long tried, steady and faithful friend. Born to the inheritance of absolute power, and trained in the school of adversity, from which no power on earth, however absolute, is exempt, that monarch, from his youth, had been taught to feel the force and value of public opinion, and to be sensible that the interests of his own government would best be promoted by a frank and friendly intercourse with our country. A candid and confidential interchange of sentiments between him & the Government of the U. S. upon the affairs of Southern America, took place at a period not long preceding his decease, and contributed to fix that course of policy which left to the allied governments of Europe no alternative but that of sooner or later recognizing the independence of our southern neighbours, of which the example had, by the United States, already been set. The ordinary diplomatic communications between this his successor, the Emperor Nicholas, & the United States, have suffered some interruption by the illness, departure, and subsequent decease of his minister residing here, who enjoyed, as he merited, the entire confidence of his new sovereign, as he had eminently responded to that of his predecessor. But we have had the most satisfactory assurances, that the sentiments of the reigning Emperor towards the United States, are altogether conformable to those which had so long and constantly animated his imperial brother; and we have reason to hope that they will serve to cement that harmony and good understanding between the two nations, which founded in congenial interests, cannot but result in the advancement of the welfare and prosperity of both.

Our relations of Commerce and Navigation with France are, by the operation of the Convention of the 24th of June, 1822, with that Nation, in a state of gradual and progressive improvement. Convinced by all our experience, no less than by the principles of fair and liberal reciprocity which the United States have constantly tendered to all the nations of the earth, as the rule of commercial intercourse, which they would universally prefer, that fair and equal competition is most conducive to the interests of both parties, the United States, in the negociation of that convention, generally contended for a mutual renunciation of discriminating duties and charges in the ports of the two countries. Unable to obtain the immediate recognition of this principle in its full extent, after reducing the duties of discrimination, so far as it was found attainable, it was agreed that, at the expiration of two years from the 1st of October, 1822, when the convention was to go into effect, unless a notice of six months on either side should be given to the other, that the convention itself must terminate, those duties should be reduced by one fourth; and that this reduction should be yearly repeated until all discrimination should cease while the convention itself should continue in force. By the effect of this stipulation, three fourths of the discriminating duties which had been levied by each party upon the vessels of the other in its ports, have already been removed; and, on the first of October next should the convention be still in force, the remaining fourth will be discontinued. French vessels, laden with French produce, will be received in our ports on the same terms as our own; and ours in return, will enjoy the same advantages in the ports of France. By these approximations to an equality of duties and of cargoes, not only has the commerce between the two countries prospered, but friendly dispositions have been on both sides encouraged and promoted. They will continue to be cherished and cultivated on the part of the United States. It would have been gratifying to have had it in my power to add, that the claims upon the justice of the French Government, involving the property and the comfortable subsistence of many of our fellow citizens, and which have been so long and so warmly urged, were in a more promising train of adjustment than at your last meeting, but their condition remains unchanged.

With the Government of the Netherlands, the mutual abandonment of discriminating duties had been regulated by Legislative acts on both sides.

The Act of Congress of the 20th of April, 1818, abolished all discriminating duties of Import and Tonnage, upon the vessels and produce of the Netherlands in the ports of the United States, upon the assurance given by the Government of the Netherlands, that all such duties operating against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in that kingdom, had been abolished.—These reciprocal regulations had continued in force several years, when the discriminating principle was restored by the Netherlands in a new and indirect form, by a bounty of ten per cent in the shape of a reprise of duties in their national vessels, and in which those of the U. States are not permitted to participate. By the Act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, all discriminating duties in the United States were again suspended, so far as related to the vessels and produce of the Netherlands, so long as the reciprocal exemption should be extended to the vessels and produce of the United States in the Netherlands. But the same act provides that in the event of a restoration of discriminating duties, to operate against the shipping and commerce of the United States, in any of the foreign countries referred thereto, the suspension of discriminating duties in favor of the navigation of such foreign country should cease, and all the provisions of the acts imposing foreign tonnage and impost duties in the United States, should revive; and be in full force with regard to that nation.

In the correspondence with the Government of the Netherlands upon this subject, they have contended that the favor shown to their own shipping by this bounty upon their tonnage, is not to be considered as discriminating duty. But it cannot be denied that it produces all the same effects. Had the mutual abolition been stipulated by Treaty, such a bounty upon the national vessels could scarcely have been granted consistently with good faith. Yet, as the Act of Congress of 7th January, 1824, has not expressly authorised the Executive authority to determine what shall be considered as a revival of discriminating duties by a foreign government to the disadvantage of the United States, and as to the retaliatory measure on our part, however just and necessary, may tend rather to that conflict of legislation which we deprecate, than to that concert in which we invite all commercial nations, as most conducive to their interest and our own.

I have thought it most consistent with the spirit of our institutions to refer the subject again to the paramount authority of the Legislature to decide whether the emergency may require, that abruptly by Proclamation, to carry into effect the discriminatory provision of the act of 1824.

During the last session of Congress, Treaties of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, were negotiated and signed at this place with the Government of Denmark, in Europe, and with the federation of Central America, in this hemisphere. These treaties then received the constitutional sanction of the Senate, by the advice and consent to their ratification. They were accordingly ratified on the part of the U. S., & during the recess of Congress have also been by the other respective contracting parties. The ratifications have been exchanged, and they have been published by Proclamations, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress. These treaties have established between the contracting parties the principles of equality & reciprocity in their broadest and most liberal extent. Each party admitting the vessels of the other into its port, laden with cargoes the produce or manufacture of any quarter of the globe, upon the payment of the same duties of tonnage and impost that are chargeable upon their own. They have further stipulated, that the parties shall hereafter grant no favor of navigation or commerce to any nation, which shall not upon the same terms be granted to each other; and that neither party will impose upon articles of merchandize, the produce or manufacture of the other, any other or higher duties than upon the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country. To these principles there is in the convention with Denmark an exception, with regard to the Colonies of that Kingdom in the Artic Sea, but none with regard to her Colonies in the West Indies.

In the course of the last summer, the term to which our last Commercial Treaty with Sweden was limited, had expired. A continuation of it is in the contemplation of the Swedish Government, and it is believed to be desirable on the part of the United States. It has been proposed by the King of Sweden, that, pending the negotiation of renewal, the expired Treaty should be mutually considered as still in force; a measure which will require the sanction of Congress to be carried into effect on our part, and which I therefore recommend to your consideration.

With Russia, Spain, Portugal, and in general all the European Powers, between whom and the United States relations of friendly intercourse have existed their condition has not materially varied since the last session of Congress. I regret not to be able to say the same of our commercial intercourse with the Colonial Possessions of Great Britain, in America. Negotiations of the highest importance to our common interests have been for several years in discussion between the two Governments; and on the part of the United States have been invariably pursued in the spirit of candor and conciliation.

Interests of great magnitude and delicacy had been adjusted by the government of 1815 and 1818, while that of 1822, mediated by the late Emperor Alexander, had promised a satisfactory compromise of claims, which the government of the United States, in justice to the rights of a numerous class of their citizens was bound to sustain. But with regard to the commercial intercourse between the United States and the British Colonies in America, it has hitherto been found impracticable to bring the parties to an understanding satisfactory to both—The relative geographical position, and the respective products of nature cultivated by human industry, but constituted the elements of a commercial intercourse between the United States and British America, insular and continental, important to the inhabitants of both countries. But it had been interdicted by Great Britain upon a principle heretofore practised upon by the colonising nations of Europe of holding the trade of their colonies, each in exclusive monopoly to herself. After the termination of the last war, this interdiction had been revived, and the British government declined including this portion of our intercourse with her possessions in the negociations of the Convention of 1815. The trade was thus carried on exclusively in British vessels, till the act of Congress concerning navigation, of 1818, and the supplemental act of 1820, met the interdict by a corresponding measure on the part of the United States. These measures not of retaliation, but of necessary self defence, were soon succeeded by an Act of Parliament, opening certain colonial ports to the vessels of the United States, coming directly from them, and to the importation from them of certain articles of our produce, burdened with heavy duties, and excluding some of the most valuable articles of our exports. The United States opened their ports to British vessels from the Colonies, upon terms as exactly corresponding with those of the Act of Parliament, as in the relative position of the parties could be made. And a negotiation was commenced by mutual consent, with the hope on our part that a reciprocal spirit of accommodation and a common sentiment of the importance of the trade to the interests of the inhabitants of the two countries, between whom it must be carried on, would ultimately bring the parties to a compromise, with which both might be satisfied.—With this view the government of the United States had determined to exercise something of that entire reciprocity which in all commercial arrangements with Foreign Powers they are entitled to demand, and to acquiesce in some inequalities disadvantageous to ourselves, rather than forego the benefit of a final and permanent adjustment of this interest, to the satisfaction of Great Britain herself. The negotiation, repeatedly suspended by accidental circumstances, was, however, by mutual agreement and express assent, considered as pending and to be speedily resumed.

In the mean time another Act of Parliament, so doubtful and ambigious in its import as to have been misunderstood by the officers in the colonies who were to carry it into execution, opens again certain colonial ports, upon new conditions and terms, with a threat to close them against any nation which may not accept those terms, as prescribed by the British Government. This act passed in July, 1825 not communicated to the Government of the United States, not understood by the British Officers of the Customs in the Colonies where it was to be enforced, was nevertheless submitted to the consideration of Congress, at their last session. With the knowledge that a negociation upon the subject had long been in progress, and pledges given of its resumption at an early day, it was deemed expedient to await the result of that negotiation, rather than to subscribe implicitly to terms the import of which was not clear, and which the British authorities themselves, in this hemisphere, were not prepared to explain.

Immediately after the close of the last Session of Congress, one of our most distinguished citizens was despatched as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, furnished with instructions which we could not doubt would lead to a conclusion of this long controverted interest, upon terms acceptable to Great Britain. Upon his arrival, and before he had delivered his letters of credence, he was met by an Order of the British Council, excluding, from & after the first of December now current, the Vessels of the United States from all the Colonial British ports, except those employed immediately bordering upon our Territories. In answer to his expostulations upon a measure thus unexpected, he is informed that, according to the ancient maxims of policy of European nations living colonies their trade is an exclusive possession of the mother country. That all participation in it by other nations, as a favor or favors; not forming a subject of negotiation, but to be regulated by the Legislative Acts of the Power owning the colony. That the British Government, therefore, declines negociating concerning it; and that, as the United States did not fix therein, except partly and simply the terms offered by the Act of Parliament, of July, 1825, Great Britain would not now admit the vessels of the United States even upon the terms on which she had opened them to the navigation of other nations.

We have been accustomed to consider the trade which we have enjoyed with the British Colonies, rather as an interchange of mutual benefits, than as a mere favor received; that, under every circumstance, we have given an ample equivalent. We have seen every other nation, holding Colonies, negotiate with other nations, and grant them, freely admission to the Colonies by Treaty and, so far are the other colonising nations of Europe now from refusing to negotiate for trade with their Colonies, that we ourselves have secured access to the Colonies of more than one of them by Treaty.

The refusal, however, of Great Britain, to negotiate, leaves to the United States no other alternative than that of regulating, or interdicting altogether, the trade on their part, according as either measure may effect the interests of our own country; and with that exclusive object I would recommend the whole subject to your calm and candid deliberation.

It is hoped that our unavailing exertions to accomplish a cordial good understanding on this interest, will not have an unfavorable effect upon the other great topics of discussion, between the two governments. Our North-eastern and North-western boundaries are still unadjusted. The commissioner, under the 7th Article of the Treaty of Ghent, have nearly come to the close of their labors, nor can we reasonably the exception, enfeebled as it is, that they may agree upon their report, to the satisfaction or acquiescence of both parties. The commission for liquidation the claims for indemnity for slaves carried away after the close of the war, has been sitting, with doubtful prospects of success. Propositions of compromise have however, passed between the two Governments, the result of which, we flatter ourselves, may yet prove satisfactory. Our own dispositions and purposes towards Great Britain are all friendly and conciliatory nor can we abandon, but with strong reluctance, the hope that they will ultimately meet a return, not of favors, which we neither ask nor desire, but of equal reciprocity and good will.

With the American Governments of this hemisphere, we continue to maintain an intercourse altogether friendly, & between their nations and ours that commercial interchange of which mutual benefit is the source, and mutual comfort and harmony the result, is in a continual state of improvement. The war between Spain and them, since the total expulsion of the Spanish military force from their continental territories, has been little more than nominal; and their internal tranquility, though occasionally menaced by the agitations which Civil wars never fail to leave behind them, has not been affected by any serious calamity.

The Congress of Ministers from several of those nations which assembled at Panama, after a short session there, adjourned to meet again at a more favorable season, in the neighbourhood of Mexico. The decease of one of our Ministers on his way to the Isthmus, and the impediments of the season, which delayed the departure of the other, deprived us of the advantage of being represented at the first meeting of the Congress. There is, however, no reason to believe that any of the transactions of the Congress were of a nature to affect injuriously the interests of the United States, or to require the imposition of our Ministers had they been present. Their absence has indeed deprived us of the opportunity of possessing precise & authentic information of the treaties which were concluded at Panama; and the whole result has confirmed me in the conviction of the expediency to the United States of being represented at the Congress.

This surviving member of the Mission appointed during your late session, has accordingly proceeded to his destination, and a successor to his distinguished and lamented associate will be nominated to the Senate. A Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce, has, in the course of the last summer, been concluded by our Minister Plenipotentiary at Mexico, with the United States, of the Confederacy which will also be laid before the Senate for their advice with regard to its ratification.

In adverting to the present condition of our fiscal concerns, and to the prospects of our Revenue, the first remark that calls our attention is, that they are less exuberantly prosperous than they were at the corresponding periods of the last year. The active check so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves.—A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last. And the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation. It is highly gratifying to perceive that the deficiency in the Revenue, while it scarcely exceeds the anticipations of the last years estimates from the Treasury, has not interrupted the application of more than eleven millions during the present year, to the discharge of the principal and interest of the debt, nor the reduction of upwards of seven millions of the capital of the debt itself. The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January last, was $5,201,850 42 The receipts from that time to the 30th Sept. last, were $18,598,932 60.—The receipts of the current quarter, estimated at $6,000,000, yield with the sums already received, a revenue of about 18 millions and a half for the year. The expenditures for the three first quarters of the year, have amounted to $13,714,226 66 The expenditures of the current quarter are expected, including the two millions of the principal debt to be paid, to balance the receipts; so that the expences of the year amounting to upwards of a million less than its income, will leave a proportionally increased balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1827, over that of the 1st January last.—Instead of $5,200,000, there will be $6,400,000.

The amount of duties secured on merchandize imported from the commencement of the year until the 30th of September, is estimated at twenty-one millions two hundred and 60 thousand dollars, and the amount that will probably accrue during the present quarter, is estimated at four millions two hundred and fifty thousand, making for the whole year twenty-five millions and a half, from which the drawbacks being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about twenty millions four hundred thousand dollars, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of Public Lands, the Bank Dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about twenty-three millions, a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the Public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions, by the act of 31 March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to one hundred and twenty-three millions and a half. On the first of January next, it will be short of seventy-four millions. In the lapse of these ten years, fifty millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of three millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions, at this time already four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet our experience has proved that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent, with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection that even in the progress of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that in two successive years it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to bid the probability of a decline.

To produce these alternations of fullness and repletion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign Governments, political revolutions, the prosperity or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alternate seasons and their various extremes periods of more two to three years—The last period of depression to its was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will intrench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt.

It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and lawful expedients, for preventing wasteful and injudicious perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1812 which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions, which, by the terms of the contracts, would have been and are now redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of thirty-one millions of dollars all bearing an interest of six per cent, more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within little more than a year. Leaving of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent, but to be as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828. There is scarcely a doubt, that the remaining sixteen millions, might within a few months be discharged by a loan at not exceeding five per cent, redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years, may be greatly facilitated if not wholly accomplished.

By an act of Congress of 24 March, 1825, a loan for the purpose now referred to, or a contribution to which was authorised at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But at that time, so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculation, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last Session of Congress, the contribution of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure; but the change as soon afterwards occurred that had its authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stock a loan at five per cent, it is mentally certain that it might have been effected and with it a yearly saving of ninety thousand dollars.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of imposts, certain occurrences have, within the last year, been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all other laws, has been restrained more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigors of a jealous prevention, or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the Collection Laws, a close adherence to which would have caused incommodious and expense to them, had long become habitual; and indulgencies had been extended selectively, because they had never been abused.

It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provisions may not be necessary to come to aid of this state of unguarded security.

From the reports herewith communicated of the Secretaries of War and the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discerned the present condition and administration of our military establishments on the land and on the sea. The organization of the Army having undergone an change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it remains only to observe, that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that, from a difference of opinion between the late President of the United States and the Senate, with regard to the construction of the act of Congress, of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, it remains hitherto so far without execution, that no Colonel has been appointed to command one of the Regiments of Artillery. A supplementary, or explanatory act of the Legislature, appears to be the only expedient practicable for removing the difficulty of this appointment.

In a period of profound peace, the conduct of the mere military establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity and discipline. That from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendance, the officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers, and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

Add to the War Department are attached other duties, having direct relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of peace. The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasions. The distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the pensioners of the late Revolutionary War. The maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes.

And the internal improvements and surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the last three sessions of Congress have occupied so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benevolence to our country.

By the act of the 30th April 1824, surveyed and approved by my predecessor, the sum of thirty thousand dollars was appropriated, for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans and estimates, of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the United States might deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail. The surveys, plans, and estimates, for such, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of this act a board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied, in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labours were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates in detail of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and on which they declined submitting motives by considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully studied the results of such preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion that the communication was practicable.

At the last session of Congress, before the board of Engineers were enabled to make their second report, containing a general plan, and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals, charged the whole with a report, expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress, at the present session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will be forthwith laid before you.

Under the resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete system of Cavalry Tactics of the United States, to be reported to Congress at the present session, a board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War.

The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several states and territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia system, and upon the improvements of which it is susceptible. The report of the board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In these estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two fifths of this will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the Army. A million and a half in the form of pensions, goes as a necessary adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happy security of the ages to come. The appropriations to redeemably those unfortunate remnants of another race, enable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the promises of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in perishable value, or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner the estimates of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of three millions of dollars. About one half in these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and the half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was the only and short year after the close of the late war, and when the burdens of its expenses and charges were weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress by the act of 26th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the gradual increase of the Navy. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was declared to hold a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation the last two years for building ten Ships of War, has nearly realized the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have twelve line of battle ships, twenty Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion, which within a few months of preparation may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole coast of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores.—Combining within system of fortifications on the shore themselves, constructed about the same time, under the auspices of my immediate predecessor and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective means of war, and has left us at once an example not a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 26th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country by an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the interest these United States to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great naval power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, it rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design.

They looked forward for a term of years, sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the course of which they had traced the steps and prescribed outline. The ships of the line, and frigates which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work, has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration, how their successors may contribute their portion of the noble treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the people of the Union, than this. The system has not yet been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now deserted from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships, but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use, in the construction and docking, or in laying the foundations of a school for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress, either of these measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portion of the Navy employed in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament to cruise on the Eastern coast of South America. In all they have afforded protection to our commerce, have contributed to make our country advantageously known to foreign nations, have honorably employed multitudes of our seamen in the service of their country, and have trained numbers of youths of the rising generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill. The parties with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner offensive to other nations, and but for the continued presence of our squadron, would probably have been disastrous to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republics of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly dispositions towards the United States, constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the United States, and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent Journals of the Commanders of our several squadrons, are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner, the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than forty-five thousand dollars. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the first of July last, over that of the year before, exceeded one hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year last recited from forty-five thousand to nearly eighty thousand dollars. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about two hundred and sixty thousand miles, have been made, and for seventy thousand miles, annually, on horseback. Seven hundred and fourteen new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to Washington. When we reflect that the objects affected by the transportation of the mail are among the strongest ceaments and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of the country does contemplate in their increase even the rapid growth of our population.

By the Treaties with France and Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the United States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of those claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of 30th May last, to provide for the erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site for the county of Alexandria for a county Jail; both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress.—This consideration points to the expediency of maturing, at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the Penitentiary, and of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in the edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purpose upon which we are assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining, in a single glance, the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, the intervening interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Fiftieth Anniversary of the day when our Independence was declared, has been celebrated throughout our land; and on that day, when every heart was bounding with joy, and every voice was loud in gratulation, round the Altars of Freedom and Independence, which the sires of a former age had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever-memorable declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whose duty both the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory. Then glancing through the same space of time in the existence of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fervor and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, in the cause of freedom and of mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and spirituality left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country! may we not humbly hope that to them too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal remains were sinking into the abyss of the valley, their ransomed spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

The experiments made in the South of Spain, to cultivate the cochineal, have perfectly succeeded.—In Murcia, the silk worm from China, which make the white silk, has been introduced.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship York, Captain De Cost, has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 2d of November. Papers to that date inclusive have been received.

It was reported that the King of Spain was dangerously ill.

The Duke of York was very ill, his leg had been sacrificed, and it was stated the death would not heal.

Mr. Canning had returned from France.

It was reported by the last steam boat from Hamburg, that an express had just arrived there with intelligence of the assassination of the Grand Seignor, at Constantinople.

The Hon. John Randolph, Senator of the United States, came passenger in the York.

Parliament would assemble for the transaction of business, about the 20th of November, but would not sit more than three weeks before the adjournment for the holy days.

Mr. Gallatin has returned to London, on the 15th inst. well pleased with his courteous reception in Paris, and having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given occasion.

Sir Walter Scott's Life of Napoleon is proceeding with so much celerity, that we have reason to believe the six volumes will appear within a few weeks after christmas.

The Greeks, it may be hoped, are doing better than usual. There is vagueness and uncertainty in the accounts respecting them. Lord Cochrane was not yet in service. We fear that the confidence reposed in, and money lavished upon, this reckless adventurer by the Greeks, will be alike misapplied—The last accounts left him cruising off Malta, in a small schooner. He had assumed the name of Ward.

A French paper states that the consumption of Sugar in England, in 1816, was 230,000 Hhds. of 13 cwt. weighing 276,000,000 lbs. worth 110,400,000 francs. This is more than double the quantity consumed in 1792, and is 176½ 70,000 lbs. was sufficient. It is computed that each individual now consumes 17 pounds, which would amount in value to 92,000,000 of francs. In France, in 1826 to 1825, the consumption of sugar increased to 90 million pounds, and it is estimated the annual consumption is now about 3 lbs. to each individual;

The consumption of coffee does not increase in France. It is now about 20 million pounds a year, or less than 1 lb. to each person—value about 20½ millions of francs.

Some years ago, a high spirited girl of Conmayeur, (Switzerland) determined to accompany a party of her friends in their ascent of Mount Blanc. On arriving at Petit Mulet she was excessively exhausted, and almost fainting with fatigue, yet her resolution was not shaken and with a little assistance from her companions, she mounted safely to the summit of Mount Blanc, and re-descended unhurt, to the valley. Here is the only female foot that has been planted on the summit of Europe. Her real name is *Maria Paradis*, but since her exploit, she has been invariably called *Maria de Mont Blanc*.

TURKEY.—The treasury of the Grand Seignor has been enriched with the pillage of the Janissaries, estimated at 90 millions of piastres (nearly $6,000,000) without including the estates which belonged to them; and the pillage of the Jewish banker *Chabtai*, consisting in part of 160 shawls of great value, and of 137,250 purses, ($6,000,000) more than half of which was in gold, ready money, and diamonds, and the rest in bills on the Paris, and other personages. Chabtai possessed besides, great estates, which are still to be in the name of his widow. These immense confiscations have enabled the Grand Seignor to complete all the arrangements for his next military force, without drawing a piastre from his own treasures, which are carefully hoarded by him.—To possess too

...ll scenes are changed for the latter. There is a promise of an unusually successful season, upon which we congratulate the lights in a...nable manner.

The character of Sir Mortimer was performed by Kean on Monday evening last, at the York theatre, for his benefit. The next evening he played the part of Glover, in which he took leave of the American stage. He has gone thence, we...r for England. The packet in which he goes out was to have departed yesterday. We cannot help regretting the infirmity of the call which leads to this great performer away—he had promised to finish his dramatic career in this country, and he was believed, and therefore was attended an asylum in his adversity—yet, like a great man he has forgotten his former regards and professions, and left us in his usual abrupt and by no...y the least, uncourteous manner. After the play it appears that Kean, (be it...is stated in the N. Y. Advocate) came out and made a sort of a speech to the American nation.—There were a few passages in it very happily expressed. He intended to be particularly severe upon his enemies, and mentioned the "town of Buckingham" with indelible contempt. He received a good deal of applause for some of his sentiments, but not a great deal for his contempt to his opponents. We have always been friendly to Kean and think he would have done as well to let Buckingham, Edmund and the Bostonians alone. After retreating to the side door, he returned and told the audience that he had a "fine boy in England, whom he meant to bring out in two years and make him an American citizen." On the whole, with the exception we mentioned, his speech was pretty good and very favourably received.

Mr. Cooper and Mrs. Gilbert finished their engagement at Boston, on Monday evening, in the Tragedy of Bertram.

The Broadway Circus in New York, was opened three nights this week, and performances given by the company recently performing in Philadelphia, previous to their departure for Charleston, Savannah, &c. Mr. Hacket advertises his benefit to take place at the Park theatre on Tuesday next, when he will perform Richard III. in imitation of Kean. Mr. Dwyer appears at the Chatham theatre, on Monday in the character of Goldfinch in the Road to Ruin. Mr. Forrest, having recovered from his indisposition appeared on Thursday evening at the New-York theatre, in William Tell. Macready plays next week at the Park theatre.

There was a very excellent *debut* at Chatham Garden theatre last week. The name of the *debutante*, we understand, is Miss Twibill. The character she appeared in was Rosalie Somers in the Comedy of Town and Country. Her vocal powers are very respectable, and with experience and cultivation there is not the slightest doubt of her success.

The welcome of Mrs. E. Knight, at the Park theatre, New-York, last week, on her first appearance in America, was very cordial and flattering. The musical reputation of this lady had preceded her, (says Mr. Noah) and prepared our amateurs to expect a delicious treat from her Florella. Nor were they disappointed. No debut could have been more successful, no welcome more generous and well-deserved. The original bravo of Florella is of a light and joyous cast; and to this were added some other pieces of a graver and deeper character. We may generally observe, that her voice is of singular sweetness and clearness of tone. There is not in its whole compass (which is almost unequalled) a single note which falls otherwise than lucidly on the ear. Her ballad, "The last rose of Summer," was most exquisitely sung. We are glad that this charming and pathetic little piece was introduced, as it shows that Mrs. Knight's powers are not confined to the merely sparkling and brilliant passages of the original *score* of the opera. Our citizens may now congratulate themselves on having among them a purely English singer. Mrs. Knight, in the simple sweetness of Mrs. Bland, unites the taste and science of Mrs. Stephens, and that we know how to appreciate her excellence will be some reply to those foreign censures which have been levelled at our cis-atlantic refinement.

The proprietors of the Boston theatre have leased the house and its appurtenances to the present managers, Messrs. Baker & Finn, for the term of three years after the expiration of the present season, at an annual rent of six thousand five hundred dollars.

Mr. Price, it is said is busily engaged in preparing a grand Pantomime, upon an extensive scale for the Christmas holidays. The rival Theatre, aided by Fawcett's industry and Farley's taste, as it relates to Pantomime and stage effect, is likewise in a forward state with its Magical Wand.

The following remarks on the opening of Drury Lane theatre, appeared in the British Traveller, published in London, on the 25th of September:—

"This house, over which the genius of Garrick, of Sheridan, and of John Kemble, presided at different periods, was opened for the season, on Saturday night, under the auspices of Mr. Price, the American manager. Mr. Price is, we believe, an active and enterprising individual, and we trust that he will succeed in this very arduous undertaking; but, on a principle of natural feeling, we cannot but regret, that no half dozen of English gentlemen could be found to purchase the property, and to select one or two really clever, practical men, who should have the decided and uncontrolled guidance of the concern. It is as galling to our feelings as it must be flattering to the vanity of our Trans-Atlantic rivals, to see an American at the head of this great establishment."

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Poetical enumeration of the 41 Books contained in the old Testament;"—"To a Leafless Tree," CORA;—"Remarks on Capital Punishment;"—"A Vision, an Allegory," CORA;—"To my Pet Rosie," CHARLES;—"A Fragment;" "What is love like;" and "Thoughts on the Rising Moon," from EUPHEMIA;—"Conjugal Love, a Vision," D.—"Sabbath Morn," SELVAN;—"Woman," PETER STEELE, &c. &c. have been received.

"Lines inscribed to Ellen," from IDA, will adorn our poetical parterre next week.

We feel particularly indebted to our fair correspondent ELLEN for the numerous favours at different times received from her admired Muse—but more particularly for that which a recent afflicting circumstance rendered doubly grateful.

Our friend "Cosey," will perceive under the head "Drama," that he has been again anticipated—we have no doubt, however, of making our arrangement such that in future he will appear at full length, and add by his intelligence much to the interest of the dramatic department of the "Post."

A SINE QUA NON.

It is absolutely necessary that those subscribers to the Saturday Evening Post, or Casket, who are a year or more in arrears, should remit the amount if they wish their papers to be continued. Many appear to have forgotten that, in justice, payments should be made in advance, or even made at all.

We understand that application is about being made to the city councils by the inhabitants of various companies in the city, for the use of one of the public squares west of Broad street, for the purpose of exercising.—We have not heard that any expectation is entertained by the applicants that the ground is to be submitted to their use without an equivalent rent, and hence it can scarcely be doubted but they will succeed in their application. It is very unfortunate for the success of military discipline in the city, that no place has been furnished for the convenience of the troops, and to obtain any place for necessary exercise it is indispensable to march two or three miles—this may be pleasant occasional exercise, but the ends proposed by such a march are entirely defeated. In every city in the Union, there is, if we mistake not, ample provision made for military parades.—The commons, batteries, parade grounds, &c. —and if the public entertain an opinion that military companies are a necessary part of national defence, it behoves the agents of the public, the constituted authorities, to provide every reasonable convenience for attaining necessary proficiency in their appropriate science. It is thought if the city councils should accede to the wishes of their military brethren, that the regiments interested in the petition would turn out, en masse and revel the ground, and otherwise prepare it for their own uses, it being already as we hear, suitably enclosed.

Since the publication of our last number, the legislatures of the Union and that of Pennsylvania, have commenced their annual session, the former on Monday last at Washington, and the latter on Tuesday at Harrisburg. It does not enter into the plan of the Saturday Evening Post, to give *details* of the proceedings of these two bodies, our limits and especially customary attention to variety, would effectually debar us from such attempts. Yet we cannot be ignorant that a portion of our readers are interested immediately in some of the most important acts of the two Legislatures, and that all must be more or less concerned in their results. We shall therefore give such general abstracts of their proceedings, as will keep our readers generally informed of the state of business—and we shall not fail of communicating the result of any great question, so that without occupying our columns with that array of verbosity, the attack, reply, rejoinder, &c. of political gladiators in the arena of their contests, we shall keep our readers possessed of the results of their deliberations of their counsels.

In our own Legislature, we may look for strong efforts either to defeat the operation of the laws of the last session, or to abrogate them entirely—the law relative to collateral inheritances is made a *bugbear*, or an argument against the whole question of canals, &c. which it was intended to aid. This may, by some, be considered as an oppressive enactment, if taken in the abstract, but those who delight to argue against any single operation, should learn to consider the whole system out of which it arises. In most of the States in the Union public expenses are met by a *general* tax; so that those who are benefited may share in the cost of their advantages; but for some reasons, extremely evident to those who have watched the operations of opinions and prejudices in Pennsylvania, resort has been had to taxes upon particular interests rather than general property, hence the auctioneers are charged with a high duty, and the shop keepers are oppressed with a heavy and an odious tax; and though perhaps we might have desired a different direction to the powers of our Legislature for laying taxes, yet, on the whole, perhaps the collateral inheritance tax like that upon letter carriage, will be found the least oppressive and the most willingly paid. We trust, however, that whatever may be the fate of any accidental law, the friends of internal improvement will not suffer their great object to be defeated by the consequences of inferior measures.

We made some observations last week upon the claims which Philadelphia possessed to the highest praise among the cities of America, for neatness, comfort, and classic taste in buildings. When that article was written we were not informed of the measures about to be adopted by certain spirited citizens for erecting, improving and exercising architectural taste. A society has already been formed for the express purpose of improving the city of Philadelphia; it is thought proper that their association be sanctioned by a more general vote of the citizens, as their express and only object is public good without any calculations of personal interests. As there can be no doubt of the general approval of such a proposition, we may unhesitatingly express our approbation of the general objects proposed. Notwithstanding the careful plans of the early settlers of the city, and the extreme caution of our councils, it will not be denied that there are some things among us that need correction in point of taste, and that too where good taste and strict economy are in perfect unison. The society for the improvement of Philadelphia will be able to draw public attention to those incongruities, and awaken the attention of the city authorities to proper subjects for the exercise of their power without operating *directly* upon any measure that involves an expenditure; indeed, it is understood that the society is to claim to be endowed with no powers beyond those of their own creation, which, however, cannot fail of operating with salutary influence, when they are the result of a desire to do good, directed by sound judgment and a discriminating taste. Had such a society existed in this city ten years ago, some of the excellent designs formed by individuals for promoting the beauty and convenience of our city, would have found a fostering care that could not have failed to mature the plans, and given new beauty and utility to portions of Philadelphia that are now "unsightly and besstrewn." Our readers can remember how long what is now Washington Square, on Walnut street, was a wretched golgotha, unhedged and unbounded—a receptacle for every species of filth—a spot where the cattle might feed upon the grass made luxuriant by the decaying flesh of our fellows, while their hoofs were in continual contact with their scalps; it was, indeed, "full of dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanliness." Yet a little taste, and an equal quantity of perseverance, have transformed that nuisance into a healthful ornament to our city; given great convenience to the inhabitants in its vicinity, and added immensely to the value of contiguous property. We mention this to show what can be done and what has been done—and when the society is formed and sanctioned, we shall then feel called upon to direct attention to particular subjects upon which their influence may be exercised with the most salutary effects.

The London Quarterly Review says—"We have seen a letter from Mr. Hutton, the merchant who accompanied Captain Clapperton, to Katunga, (Africa,) and who had returned to the coast, relating, that, before his departure from that city, he had received intelligence that Clapperton, on his approach to the frontiers of Barghoo, which borders on Bello's dominions, had been met by the sovereign of that country, at the head of 300 horsemen, to conduct him to his capital. The letter states that it was highly probable Mr. Dickson, who had proceeded from Dahomey, was already at Socatoo. We have now, therefore, every reason to hope that the interior of Northern Africa, beyond the great desert, will not long remain a *Terra Incognita*."

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The concert of the Miss Gillinghams, last week, was attended by a numerous and respectable audience.

The United States Hotel is now open for the reception of strangers, travellers and citizens.

On Friday afternoon of last week, Mr. Sergeant and suite embarked on board the Hornet, at Newcastle, for Vera Cruz, under a salute of seventeen guns.

The sale of the four ships, formerly belonging to Edward Thomson, took place on Saturday last, at the following prices:—Woodrop Sims, 12,530 dollars; Benjamin Rush, 9,500; Thomas Scattergood, 11,300; Addison, 9,409.

A one story brick building on High street, beyond Thirteenth, was on Sunday night, destroyed by fire.

The Miss Gillinghams, it is said, intend to visit Washington, in company with Mr. Paddon, Signor Rosich and Alston, Esq. Carmick.

Capt. Partridge's company of Cadets arrived in New York on Tuesday. They are expected in this city immediately.

The Clerk of Faneuil Hall Market, Boston, reported in that market, 158 wagons, loaded with poultry, estimated to contain, on an average, 800 lbs. each, or 126,400 lbs. Supposing the whole to sell at prices averaging 8 cents a pound, it will produce $10,752.

A plan and proposals for a "Philadelphia Exchange" have been deposited at the Merchants' Coffee House. The capital stock, divided into shares of 100 dollars, is to be 200,000 dollars.

A bill has been brought into the house of representatives of Georgia to make the estates of all attorneys at law liable to pay, before any other debts, all sums of money placed in their hands for collection. A very sensible and needful statute.

Most of the newspapers of the country, with a commendable anxiety for the reputation of General Bolivar, express distrust of the letters from Peru, indicating an undue ambition on his part.

Deer are found in considerable numbers in woods near Plymouth, Massachusetts, and are frequently shot. A law of the state prohibits hunting them with dogs.

A villain named Daniel Howes (an assistant in the South Wilbraham (N. H.) Post Office, has been arrested for secreting letters with money. He had purloined at different times upwards of $500.

The Middletown Sentinel says, that some years since a town meeting was held at a certain town in Connecticut, on account of there being no molasses in the place to make pumpkin pies for thanksgiving—and the inhabitants voted to postpone the festival till they could procure treacle.

Fifty-two negroes and one white man have been condemned as conspirators in the late insurrection in Porto Rico, and were soon to be executed.

Women's shoes are made by the *bushel* at Lynn, Massachusetts, a town where the manufactures of America may be said to have originated.

The prisoners in the Vermont State Prison last year wove 149,000 yards of cotton stuff. The Vermonters make their rogues weave the web of industry.

The Virginia legislature met on Monday. A severe session is anticipated. Among other business is the election of a new senator in the place of Mr. Randolph, whose time expires on the 3d March.

A Mr. Gideon O. Dixon, of Jericho, (Vt.) has contrived to scrape together and abscond with about $18,000, by means of counterfeiting and counterfeit notes. He was a member of the last state legislature.

The Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada is called together by proclamation, for the dispatch of business, on the 23d of January next.

A person who was in constant fear of the bailiff, having absconded, one of his acquaintances was asked what was the reason of his absence, to which he replied, "Why, Sir, I *apprehend* he was *apprehensive* of being *apprehended*."

At the celebration of all souls day at New-Orleans it is customary for friends to ornament the tombs of their deceased relatives with roses and other ornaments. This is the poetry of real life uniting with the feelings of religion.

The operation of Lithotomy was successfully performed by Dr. A. G. Smith, of Danville, Kentucky, a few days since upon a boy five years of age.

A Sugar Cane of this year's growth in the vicinity of Charleston, has become a matter of exhibition. It is one of the most luxuriant growth, and evinces to what perfection its cultivation may be carried in this state. It measures about 10 feet in height, and 7 inches in circumference.

Within two years Calicoes, have been reduced in price thirty per cent, which is doubtless to be attributed to the success of our manufactures.

A German Professor has discovered a method of making beer from potatoes, which is said to be superior to that made from barley.

A Montreal paper reproaches the citizens for their *coldness* at a fire which destroyed Mr. Labadie's house. The engines would do nothing of themselves.

Governor Sevier has offered a reward for the apprehension of John Sawyers, against whom a bill of indictment was returned a "true bill," by the grand jury of Lancaster county, on the charge of murder.

It appears now to be certain that the personal property of Thomas Jefferson is to be knocked off under the hammer, as it is advertised to be sold at auction on the 15th of January next.

Professor Blumenbach, of Gottingen, gives an account of a woman who had three horns in succession. Other human horns, he says, have grown, but always on women.

The Wilmington, North Carolina Recorder, of the 22d ult. states, that two of the crew of the John & William, arrived at that port from Martinique, had died of yellow fever on the passage.

Morrel Magoon whose execution was to have taken place on the 24th ult. at Montreal, has received a further respite from the governor in chief.

The Franklin Institute, at Rochester, gets on thrivingly. It meets regularly on Friday evenings for lectures, and is open night and day for members.

An infant son of Mr. Samuel Smith, of Hartford, C. was burnt to death last week, its clothes having caught fire, during a absence of the mother from the room.

Mr. Reynolds is lecturing on Captain Symes's theory at Norfolk. His audience is respectable and intelligent.

A duel took place at Savannah on the 21st ult. which proved fatal to Mr. John Barnard, a planter, who was shot through the heart at the first fire of his antagonist.

A petition has been presented to the legislature of New Jersey, for the incorporation of a New Jersey & Schuylkill Canal Company.

There has been a severe gale at Buffalo.—Some damage was done by the rising of the lake, and violence of the tempest.

The legislature of the state of Alabama, was to convene on the 20th inst. at Tuscaloosa, at which place the seat of government is now established.

In compliment to the memory of General John M'Intosh, a distinguished officer of the revolution, both branches of the Georgia legislature adjourned on the 21st inst. and the members agreed to wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

The leather factory of Mr. David C. Wainwright, in Waterville, Delaware county, containing a large quantity of leather and other valuables, was destroyed by fire on the 25th ult. Loss upwards of 4,000 dollars.

The depth of rain which fell during the last month, as indicated by the rain gauge, kept in the Garden of the Subscriber, on Arch street, between 7th and 8th streets, from Schuylkill, was 1 56-100 parts of an inch.

THOS. SMITH, Gardener.

Dec. 2, 1826.

Mr. George W. M'Coy, inspector of whiskey, etc. dropped down in Market st. near the corner of Schuylkill Fourth, on Thursday of last week—he was carried into the Colombian Tavern and medical aid was applied, but in vain—the soul had departed from its earthly abode. He was an active citizen, a tender husband and father—a wife and three children are thus in a moment left to mourn the loss of a relative on whom (under Providence) they depended for support.

At a recent session of the Federal Court, held at Raleigh, N. C. the libel suit instituted by the Rev. Jonathan Whitaker, against the Rev. Frederick Freeman, was tried. The jury brought in a verdict of $1800, subject to the opinion of the court, upon a legal question. The Editors of the Baltimore Patriot, in speaking of the case, say they believe the parties in this case, were of different religious tenets, and the cause of action was some slanderous words used by the defendant against the plaintiff, in a theological discourse.

The schr. La Fayette, from Stockington, bound on a sealing voyage, was knocked down Sept. 26, when 11 days out, and four persons died on the wreck, viz: Smith Bloomfield, mate, Gordon Miller, James Wallon, and John M'Ginnis. The master, second mate, and three seamen, were taken off the wreck by the ship Canton Packet, bound to the Isle of France, and afterward put on board ship Neptune, arrived at Portsmouth, N. H.

The brig Rival, in making Boston Harbour was ship wrecked. She mistook her distance to the lighthouse, in a very dark night, she struck and drifted in shore. The surf was now so great that they could not land, and were obliged to remain on the wreck till the next day in the afternoon; and it was then with great difficulty that any person was saved. Mr. Marble, the mate and one seaman were drowned. They being in the last boat which capsized. What rendered the scene more awful, says the Captain, was, to hear the shrieks of thirty persons, men, women and children.

The second trial of a part of the persons recently indicted at New York, for a conspiracy to defraud, terminated on Friday week. The jury was sent out at half past two o'clock, and at five o'clock returned with a verdict of guilty. Exceptions are taken to the verdict by the defendants' counsel, and are yet to be acted upon.

One of the national guards of Paris, who, some years since, refused to arrest the intrepid deputy Manuel, in the chamber of deputies, has fixed his residence in New York, as an ornamental hair dresser. It is stated in one of the New York papers that he has brought the recommendation of Lafayette.

In the year 1824, sixty vessels landed in Cuba, upwards of 16,000 slaves; of these ships a great number were French. In the first month of the year 1825, nineteen vessels had left that port for the coast of Africa, and twenty-five vessels (five French and fifteen Spanish) had arrived from thence, having previously landed within 20 leagues of Havana, 5,766 negroes.

Some of the generous spirited citizens of Boston have applied to the City Council, for permission to erect in the Granary burying ground, a suitable monument to the memory of Dr Franklin's father and mother, to bear the inscription borne on the stone placed over their graves by Dr. Franklin.

The semi-annual visitation of the Public Schools, took place on Monday last, in the city of New York. The commissioners, accompanied by His Honor the Mayor and the members of the Corporation, were engaged in this examination from 9 in the morning until night. About 6000 children in all those schools were seen, employed in the acquisition of useful knowledge. This number is exclusive of the High School establishments and the numerous private academies.

At the Belvidere (N. J.) Oyer and Terminer one Mr. Adam Cool was convicted of an assault upon Catherine Berry, and fined one dollar and costs. The assault consisted in putting his arm around her neck and kissing her. Now, this was a very *warm* act for Mr. Adam Cool.

On the 14th of August, a violent gale was experienced at the Port of Valparaiso, in which all the vessels lying there were more or less injured. The ship Arethusa, McKay, which had arrived a few days before from Rio Janeiro, was driven from her anchorage, among the breakers, and went entirely to pieces. We regret to add that *all on board perished!* A boat's crew, with the first and second officers and supercargo of the Arethusa, were on shore at the time, and were thus providentially preserved from death.

The Boston "High School" for girls contains 170 pupils, and is under the care of only one instructor. The daughters of all classes of society attend this school—of the merchant, of the clergyman, trader, alderman, and mechanic. Their dress is nearly alike and very simple—white frock with a sky blue sash.

A horrid murder was committed at Buenos Ayres on the 10th of August. As Don Ramon Martinez Carmona and his wife were sitting at supper, a mulatto slave entered the room, and plunged the knife into the breast of the lady, who instantly expired, and with the same fatal weapon still reeking with blood, stabbed his master, who was not expected to recover. The miscreant was in custody.

New Islands.—The Nantucket Inquirer furnishes the following list of island, &c. discovered recently by the whale ship Loper, and not contained in any statement hitherto published:—

Starbuck's Group, on the *line*,		172, 30 E.
A Reef	5, 30 S.	175, 00 W.
Loper's Island,	6, 07 S.	177, 40 E.
Tracy's Island, inhabited	7, 00 S.	178, 55 E.
Gray Island	23, 57 S.	131, 05 W.
New Nantucket	0, 11 N.	176, 20 W.
Granger's Island	18, 28 N.	146, 14 E.

A Rock between Falkland Isles and the continent, about 200 miles West of the former; lat. 51 51, S. long 64, 42 W.

The celebrated George Whitfield preached his last sermon at Exeter in New Hampshire. There were at the time two meeting houses in Exeter, at one of which he was not admitted to preach; and as the other was too small to accommodate the multitude, he mounted upon a hogshead in the open street, which was filled for some distance with anxious spectators, and held forth his peculiar doctrines in that impressive strain of eloquence for which he was remarkable, and by which he turned thousands to embrace his favorite doctrines. The evening after he preached at Exeter, he rode to Newburyport where he died suddenly of apoplexy.

A pronunciamento at Santiago, May 29, confirms the account that on the 3d of that month Don Pedro Aldunate, commissioned by O'Higgins, formerly supreme director of Chili, having excited a mutiny in the garrison, took possession of the Island. This island was but lately conquered by the Chilians from the Spanish troops.

Letters from Callao Bay to the 29th July state that Commodore Hull had returned thither from Lima. The accounts from Lima were, that a plot to send Bolivar, and his troops out of the country, had been detected there, and that thirty persons of the first families had been arrested and imprisoned as leaders of the conspiracy. It was the general opinion at Lima, that Bolivar will be assassinated, but not before he shall the persons suspected. One of the letter writers adds, "I have seen 37 persons shot; twenty at one time." In what will such things end!

Buenos Ayres papers to the 2d of September, have been received. The partial victory gained over the Brazilian squadron, on the 30th of July, caused great enthusiasm among the people of Buenos Ayres. Respectable people deputed the honor of carrying the wounded men landed from the Republican squadron, to the hospital on their shoulders. —They even entered the water with their clothes on to obtain their object. Don Carlos Alvear had been appointed General in Chief of the National Army in the Banda Oriental. It was expected the campaign would be opened against Montevid o about the middle of September. It was reported at Montevideo that 25,000 troops were expected from the Brazils at Rio Grande by the 1st of November.

The President's Message has thrown out the usual variety from our columns—which, however, our readers will find richly supplied by this invaluable epitome of our national concerns.

The state legislature assembled on Tuesday. —On calling over the rolls, twenty seven members of the senate, and ninety five members of the house of representatives answered to their names. In the senate, Mr. Hahon, and in the house Mr. Riner were unanimously re-elected speakers. The two houses being organized, a joint committee was appointed to inform the governor that the general assembly was ready to receive any communication he might think proper to make to them. The customary resolutions to furnish the members with newspapers, to pay the postage of letters directed to them during the session, to appoint standing committees, &c. were passed in each house; after which they adjourned. It was expected that the Governor's message would be delivered to the two Houses on Wednesday morning.

Elias Hicks lately preached in Delaware county, to numerous auditories.—At Darby Quarterly Meeting, which he attended, there were 364 Carriages of all descriptions. Such numerous meetings evince the great desire which exists to hear the reasoning powers of this popular man.

A writer in an eastern paper calculates that there are 30,000 drunkards in New England! What good purpose is subserved by publishing such facts? (Why it shows what a famous profit the makers of *New England* rum must gain.)

Damning Justified.—A certain old Roman used to say that good debts became bad ones by not being called for.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS SINCE OUR LAST.

Sardinian brig San Joseph, Sarchi, Trinidad de Cuba, 30 days, sugar, coffee, &c.

Brig Richmond, Daniel, Trinidad, 30 days, sugar.

——— Santa Anna, Tilden, Porto Rico, 17 days, sugar.

Ship Delaware Packet, Wood, Liverpool, 43 days, salts.

Brig Hermida, M'Keever, Hamburg 62 days, salts.

CLEARANCE.

Brig Amelia, Brynegan, Havana.

——— Brig Maria, Dyke, St. Thomas.

——— Edward Thompson, Dolins, Brazils.

——— Traverse, Blanchard, Mobile.

Schr. Olive Branch, Hodgkill, New Orleans.

Brig Ann, Eldridge, Havana.

MARRIED,

On the 23d ult. at Columbia, S. C. by the Rev. Mr. Folker, Mr. JOHN HAZZELL MOORE, to Miss MARY C. A. REILEY, both formerly of Philadelphia.

On the 2d inst. by Peter Keyser, Pastor of the German Reformed Baptist Church, ADOLPHUS DILL, Esq. of Richmond, Virginia, to Miss HANNAH K. daughter of Joseph Gorgas, Esq. of the Northern Liberties.

On Wednesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Errington, Mr. THOMAS SHIELDS, to Miss HANNAH FRANCES, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, Mr. DAVID KYLE, of Virginia, Maryland, to Miss HARRIET, daughter of John Wetherill, of Chelley Hall, county of Philadelphia.

On Sunday evening, the 2d inst. by the Rev. Mr. Rudell, Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTS, to Miss MARY ANN OAKE, all of this city.

On the 28th ult. by John Shaw, Esq. Mr. RICHARD WALDRON, to Miss MARY ELLIOT, both of the Northern Liberties.

On the 30th ult. by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D. Mr. SAMUEL THACKARA to Miss MARY ANN PITMAN, both of this city.

On the 5th inst. by Joseph Watson Esq. Mayor, Mr. DAVID BENEY, of Gloucester county, N. Jersey, to Miss MATILDA PHIPPS, of Southwark.

On Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. L. McCalla, Mr. ROBERT WADDELL, to Miss MARY BELL, both of this city.

On the 3d inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. OVINGTON HOWARD, to Miss SARAH MOORE.

On the 7th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. JOHN NOBLIT to Miss MARY ANN GARRIN.

On the 7th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. DANIEL TRITES to Miss MARY ANN WOODROW, of Delaware County, Pa.

On the 7th inst. at Friends' Meeting house, Arch street, BENJAMIN HAINES, to ANN LOWDEN, both of Salem county, N. J.

DIED,

On Sunday morning last, ARABELLA, wife of Zalegman Philips, Esq. aged 40 years, after a lingering illness, which she bore with unexampled fortitude and resignation.

On the 1st inst. in the 25th year of her age, MARY A. wife of Stephen Phipps.

On Tuesday, the 14th ult. Miss ELEANOR M'GINNES, in the 28th year of her age.

On Wednesday, the 29th ult. Mr. DAVID KRIDER, of Kingsessing township, Philadelphia county, in the 29th year of his age.

On Wednesday afternoon, in the 21st year of his age, Col. JOSEPH MARSH, an officer of the Revolutionary War.

On Tuesday morning, of a lingering illness, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. JOHN A. ECKELL.

On the 6th inst. at Germantown, MARGARET BAUM, widow of the late Michael Baum, in the 67th year of her age.

Deaths during the past week.

	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Philadelphia,	28	29	64
New-York,	30	51	81

The Third anniversary of the Female Missionary Society of Union Church, auxiliary to the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the Philadelphia Conference, will be held on Tuesday evening next at 6 o'clock, in the Union Church (or Academy) when the report of the Managers, and some interesting intelligence will be read, and several addresses delivered, after which a collection will be taken to aid the funds of the Society. All persons friendly to the cause of Missions are invited to attend.

CATHARINE G. M'NAIR, *Secretary*.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Leonard Shelmire, late of Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those persons having claims against said Estate, will present them properly attested for settlement to

CHARLES SHALLCROSS,
Dec. 2—tf Sole Executor.

HARK.

WAS found in the Frankford Stage at the time of the Camp Meeting at Black-horse Town, a small bundle of wearing apparel. Any person owning the same, by proving property and paying charges can have it by calling on the subscriber at Arch corner Fifty.

Dec. 2—3t* ROBERT SHEPPARD.

TAKE NOTICE,

THAT John Lafarchette, of the city of Trenton, has this day made an assignment of all his Estate, real and personal, to me the subscriber, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, agreeable to the act of the Legislature of the state of New Jersey, in such case made and provided—and all the creditors of the said John Lafarchette are required to present their claims under oath or affirmation within six months from this date. Dated Trenton, 15th November, 1826.

THOMAS CRESSLING.

Dec 2—4t WESTLEY P. HUNT.

EDWARD PARRY,

NORTH West corner of Walnut and Front streets, respectfully states that he can accommodate a few BOARDERS in the best manner. His house is remarkably neat and central, and his table well provided with the best the market affords.

Dec. 2—3t

W. E. Tatem, Copper Smith,

HAVING rented a shop, No. 8 South Eighth St. offers his services to his friends and the public.

After an experience of several years, and the advantage of a regular apprenticeship, in an approved shop in this city, he flatters himself he will be able to execute in a workmanlike manner, Copper work of every description.

Fountains for Mineral Water, made and repaired, and all Copper work connected with Mineral Water Apparatus warranted.

Tea and wash Kettles made and repaired.

dec 2—3t*

Tickets in the New Scheme.

THE new Scheme of the UNION CANAL LOTTERY, is now before the public—Tickets only $20, and the following prizes contained in the

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$25,000	is	$25,000
1	10,000		10,000
1	5,000		5,000
1	4,000		4,000
1	3,000		3,000
1	1,932		1,932
13	1,000		13,000
35	500		17,500
52	100		5,200
104	50		5,200
1,500	12		18,000
10,603	6		63,618

The drawing will take place in Philadelphia, on the combination plan—80 numbers with 8 drawn ballots, on Wednesday, the 10th of January.

Price of Tickets.

Whole $20 00 Quarters $5 00
Halves 10 00 Eighths 2 50

To be had in the greatest variety of numbers, in whole halves, parts or certificates, at

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office, 38 S. 3d St.

☞ Orders from any part of the Union, enclosing cash or prize tickets (post paid) will meet the most prompt attention—Address

J. I. COHEN, Jr. & BROTHER'S
dec 2—3t Philadelphia.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.

FOR the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, more supported generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and more of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against the dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered as about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease baffles or the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it a goodly prospect of relief in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a tree may be known by its fruit. The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in pursuit of a contemplative habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the most primitive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs for, it becomes a balsam of superior value. It has a due internal power, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs with all countless this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is essentially called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, acquires the appetite and improves the spirits. Directions may always be given as to the use of it in which it is of incalculable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, vomiting, whooping cough, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondriacal, nervous and hysterical diseases. Such full of directions accompanies a detailed account of this disease in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by ISAAC THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coates and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, CHARLES MARSHALL, No. 208 Market street, ELLIS & SHORES, No. 18 Chesnut street, THOMAS CATT, 208 Market street, and S. C. GRAHAM and D. SCHAFFER, No. 250 South Second street, &c.

dec 2—eo 3m

Washington Canal Lottery,

FOURTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

TO be drawn on Wednesday, the 27th day of December, 1826. Splendid Scheme! Prize of $25,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,000, 2 of 1,000, 13 of 500, 35 of 300, 52 of 100, 104 of 50, 1500 of 12, 10603 of 6. Whole Tickets $20; Halves do. $10; Quarters $5; Eighths $2 50; Sixteenths $1 25. Tickets and Shares in a variety of numbers are now ready for delivery at P. I. BECKER'S Lottery and Exchange Office, N. W. corner of Third and Chesnut streets. All orders from the country or elsewhere, (post paid,) enclosing prize tickets or cash, will meet prompt attention.

nov 25—3t

BENJ. RICHARDSON, File manufacturer & Cutler, No. 27 S. Second st. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

JOHN MITCHELL, Hatter, No. 42 Market street Keeps constantly on hand, a large and general assortment.

REYNOLDS & HAGGOORN, No. 33 South Second street, keep for sale a large assortment of Chairs and Settees.

A DISEASED TOOTH.

SHOULD be prevented in time, either by filling, plugging or extraction, thus destroying the whole range of offending Teeth. All operations performed by the Teeth of females for one dollar, and Teeth fixed on their mouths, on stumps, for one dollar each Tooth.

P. WILLIAMS, Dentist,
At his old established Office, No. 172 Vine,
oct 28—6t* above Fifth street

THEATRE.

THE public are most respectfully informed, that the Theatre will be opened, for the coming season, on Monday evening, the 4th of December. During the recess the whole of the interior has been neatly painted and decorated in the best style by Mr. H. Warren and assistants. The Pit has been greatly improved, and every arrangement has been made for the comfort and convenience of the audience.

Mr. Cowell will undertake the duties of Stage Manager, and every performer of talent has been engaged whose services could be obtained. No exertion to exonerate has been at all to spared to render the Theatre worthy of the patronage of a liberal public.

Dec. 2—3t. WILLIAM WARREN, Manager.

GRAPHIC LATHE.

THE Subscriber having very much improved his latheallows correct specimens of its work on gold and silver watch cases to those who wish such ornaments upon case backs that are plain. Many persons having called who examined the work while the lathe was properly arranged, are solicited to call again, now that it is in proper perfection.

On the above lathe all the different degrees of oval, between a perfectly circular line and circle, are described.

Triangles, Squares, and Arches are also formed; all of which when united form each other, (such curious figures are said to surprise most people) so as to cover the whole back of the watch case, produce a variety of curious and beautiful devices. Price $ 50.

N. P. BARNES.

nov 11—3t 153 North Third

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

Answers to the names of distinguished Officers, which appeared in our last.

1. *A-dam-s*—President Adams.
2. *Cal-(m)-hous-(d)*—Vice President Calhoun.
3. *Cl-(oak)-ay*—Clay, Secretary of State.
4. *Ru-(m)-sh-(oe)*—Rush, Secretary of Treasury.
5. *Bar-(d)-bour-(s)*—Barbour, Sec'ry of War.
6. *Smith-ard-(ent)*—Southard, Sec'ry of Navy.
7. *Mar-(sh)-shall-(op)*—Marshall, Chief Justice of United States.
8. *Wir-(e)-t-(ea)*—Wirt, Attorney General of United States. SALADIN.

From "Observations of an American in England," published in the Christian Spectator.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.

Children of both sexes at the early age of six or eight years are put into work shops, where they are employed ten or twelve hours in the day. Many enter them before they have learned to read or write, and their labor is so constant that they ever afterwards remain in ignorance; and those who are so fortunate as to learn to read or write their names previous to their apprenticeship, seldom make any considerable progress in after life. They almost all of course, early slide into the vices and contract the loose habits and principles of their older workshop companions: and while they become expert in their trade, also become adepts in all kinds of knavery and villainy.

Males and females, of which the number seems about equal, work in the shops, glowing at the same beaches, and perspiring at the same forges. I have seen groups of the sexes assemble round a forge, making nails. Females file gun barrels, and manufacture screws; and indeed almost all kinds of hardwares are the joint productions of male and female hands. What a figure, think you, must a young girl strike with her sleeves rolled up above her elbows, laboring with a file that will weigh two pounds! The evil tendency of such employments, and the indecent familiarity which arises from the promiscuous assemblage and employment of the sexes in the same rooms, without any check upon their conduct, are evident to the slightest observation; and the effects are as certain as the fixed laws of nature. The women become men in the female costume, and lose all that delicacy of feeling and softness of manners which belong to the sex, and which our country women, even in the humbler stations of life, and which the other classes of British females so eminently possess. But what is infinitely worse, they lose all virtue and shame.

Standing in some of the populous streets here (Birmingham) at 1 o'clock, I have noticed the motley groups which issue from the courts and alleys at that time to get their dinners. One glance tells me how extreme is their degradation. Women pass along the streets with bosoms half bare, and hands and faces besmeared with grease, iron filings, or japan. Some favorite beau equally squalid and coarse, meets a kiss perhaps, and a disgustingly rude salutation takes place. Occasionally a couple of girls will square off in a boxing attitude, and *skin fight* in the true style of the game. I have witnessed blows given and received in this way which would not be very pleasant to any one to bear. I have seen some right down battles fought by these female combatants, in which bonnets, caps and gowns flew into strings like canvass before a tempest. Educated, as I have been, in the strict school of Connecticut, and accustomed to look upon females as beings of refinement and virtue, to whom the highest deference and respect were due, you may well suppose that I at first looked upon these screw-making specimens of the sex, with ineffable disgust. Custom has now rendered the spectacle familiar. As the natural effect of this state of things you will not need be told, that the populous manufacturing towns are thronged with a class of adult females which I cannot name. One half at least of adult females that work in shops, I have no doubt are creatures of this revolting character.

Few of the workmen can ever become master manufacturers. They are taught but one branch of an art; and through their ignorance and stupidity, are never able to obtain a sufficient insight into the other branches to be competent to take charge of an establishment. A man who makes a lock, cannot make a key; and the man who fabricates the knots to a lock, is ignorant of the other branches, and thus it is with most other articles. On this account they are fit only to be journeymen, and are obliged to live on wages. If their wages are increased they perform less labour, and their surplus time is spent at ale-houses, or in barbarous amusements. They toil on year after year, perhaps under a hard master, earn a scanty subsistence, and at last die and leave a family to inherit their poverty and ignorance, and to tread in the same steps.

MONKIES.

After Dhuboy had been surrendered to Gen. Goddard, in 1780, Mr. Forbes was entrusted with the government. The city, though its ruins bore testimony to a former state of greater prosperity and population, contained about 40,000 persons, and as many monkies, who being perfectly unmolested, seemed to have full possession of the roofs and upper parts of the houses. On his arrival, while the Dunbar, or Court of Audience, was repairing, he resided in a house, the back part of which was separated by a narrow court from that of a principal Hindoo; this being a shady side, he usually retired to a veranda with his book, during the heat of the afternoon, and reposed upon a sofa. Here small pieces of mortar and tiles frequently fell about him, to which he paid no attention, till one day the annoyance became considerable, and a blow from a larger piece of tile than usual made him turn to discover the cause. The opposite roof was covered with monkeys. They had taken a dislike to the English governor's complexion, and had commenced a system of hostilities which left him no alternative, but that of changing his lodging, for, as he observed, he could neither make reprisals, nor expect quarter.

At the request of the Bramins, Mr. Forbes forbid the Europeans from shooting at the monkeys; to this he was induced by a circumstance which occurred within his own knowledge. On a shooting party under a banian tree, one of his friends killed a female monkey and carried it to his tent, which was soon surrounded by forty or fifty of the tribe, who made a great noise, and seemed disposed to attack the aggressor. They retreated when he presented his fowling piece, the dreadful effect of which they had witnessed, and seemed perfectly to understand. The head of the troop, however, stood his ground, chattering furiously; the sportsman, who, perhaps, felt some compunction for having killed one of the family, did not like to fire at the creature, and nothing short of firing would drive him off. At length he came to the door of the tent, and finding threats of no avail, began a lamentable moaning, and by the most expressive gestures seemed to beg for the dead body. It was given him; he took it sorrowfully in his arms, and bore it away to his expecting companions; they who were witnesses of this extraordinary scene, resolved never again to fire at one of the monkey race.

LONG SPEECHES.

The Middletown Sentinel, fearful that the approaching session of Congress may be productive of many long speeches, publishes the following address of Gov. Hunter, to the legislature of New Jersey, 1710, as a gentle hint:—

Gentlemen—I am little used to making speeches, so you shall not be troubled with a long one; if honesty be the best policy, plainness must be the best oratory; so to deal plainly with you, so long as these unchristian divisions reign among you, I shall have small hope of a happy issue in our meeting. This is an evil which every body complains of, but few take the right method to remedy it; let every man begin at home, and weed the rancor out of his own mind, and the work is done at once. Leave disputes of property to the laws, and injuries to the avenger of them; and like good subjects and good Christians join hearts and hands for the common good. I hope you will agree in the necessity of supporting the government, and will not differ about the means; that it may better deserve your support, I shall endeavor to square it by the best rule I know, that is the power from which it is derived; which all the world must own to be justice and goodness itself. There are several matters recommended to you by her majesty to be passed into laws which I shall lay before you at proper seasons; and shall heartily concur with you in enacting whatever may be requisite for the public peace and welfare, the curbing of vice, and the encouragement of virtue. If what I have said, or what I can do, may have the happy effect I wish for, I shall bless the hour that brought me hither; if I am disappointed, I shall pray for that which is to call me back, for all power except that of doing good, is a burthen.

The following beautiful lines are copied from "The Memorial," a collection of original articles in prose and verse, published by Messrs. True & Greene, of Boston, on the plan of, and designed for the same purpose as the Souvenir.

TO THE AUTUMN LEAF.

Lone trembling one!
Last of a Summer race, withered and sear,
And shivering—wherefore art thou lingering here?
Thy work is done.

Thou hast seen all
The Summer flowers reposing in their tomb,
And the green leaves, that knew thee in their bloom,
Wither and fall!

Why didst thou cling
So fondly to the rough and ruthless tree?
Hath then existence aught like charms for thee,
Thou faded thing!

The voice of Spring,
Which woke thee into being, ne'er again
Will greet thee—nor the gentle Summer's rain
Nor verdure bring.

The zephyr's breath
No more will wake for thee its melody—
But the last sighing of the blast shall be
Thy hymn of death.

Yet a few days,
A few faint struggles with the Autumn storm,
And the strained eye to catch thy trembling form
In vain may gaze.

Pale Autumn leaf!
Thou art an emblem of mortality,
The broken heart, once young and fresh like thee,
Wither'd by grief—

Whose hopes are fled,
Whose loved ones all have drooped and died away,
Still clings to life—and lingering lives to stay
Above the dead!

But list—e'en now
I hear the gathering of the Autumn blast,
It comes—thy frail form trembles—it is past!
And thou art low!

W. G. C.

LAW CASE.

The following decision reaches our purses and our homes—and we think it a just one, and that it would be sustained in our courts under similar circumstances—

"A case of some importance to masters and mistresses, was recently decided in London. A grocer summoned Mr. Styles, a chemist, for the payment of eight shillings, for goods had by a woman representing herself as being in Mr. Styles' service, which he refused to pay on the ground that the woman had left his service some time past, and consequently the goods were not had for him. The court, however, decided in favor of the grocer, on the principle, that a person sending a servant to a shop for goods, from time to time, and paying the bill, is bound, on that servant's leaving him, to give notice to all his tradesmen not to let her have more goods on his account. If he does not do this, he is liable for any account she may run up in his name, at shops she had been accustomed to fetch goods from for his use, while she was in his service."

A SCHOOL-BOY BISHOP.

Some time after Louis XIV. had elevated the celebrated Bossuet to the bishopric of Meaux, he asked the citizens how they liked their new Bishop. "Why, your Majesty, we like him pretty well." "Pretty well! why, what fault have you to find with him?" "To tell your Majesty the truth, we would have preferred having a Bishop who had finished his education; for whenever we wait upon him we are told that he is at his studies."

CRITICISMS OF A SULTAN.

John Bellino, who was, with justice, highly esteemed by his countrymen, the Venetians, obtained leave from the Senate to make a visit to Constantinople, in order to paint some pictures for Mahomed, the imitator of conquest, who had made a request to the Republic to that effect. After Bellino had arrived there, and finished one, he was desired to make a representation of the beheading of John. Mahomed visited the artist while he was employed upon this piece, and complained that the neck was not like that of a trunk deprived of the head. In order to show the justice of the remark, he caused one of his slaves to be brought to the place, and beheaded in the presence of the astonished painter, who made use of every entreaty, in vain, to prevent this unmanly *argumentum ad hominem*.

When Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was in England, and viewing the mint, he observed there was no preventing the robbing of the mint in his country, for they used every precaution—the workmen came in naked, worked naked, and went out naked, notwithstanding it was pilfered; when it was discovered that the men killed the rats and *stuffed* them with gold, which they threw over the wall, and, after finishing their work, took the *seasoning* forthwith, and thus robbed the State.

A NEW GENERAL.

When the accounts of the astonishing success of Bonaparte arrived in Italy, a young nobleman observed, that he had gained most of those advantages from the assistance of some new Generals he had created. "I know no General he has lately created," said George Colman, "but one—General Consternation."

COGENT REASONS.

The venerable Joseph Clark, who had been 45 years Treasurer of Rhode-Island, was at the age of about 70, nominated as a candidate for Governor.—On being informed by the committee of the fact, he gave them the following answer:—"As I have enjoyed a good character among my fellow-citizens all my life, as is proved by their choosing me their Treasurer more than forty years, *I have no notion of having it now, in my old age, by being set up for Governor.*"

AMERICAN HISTORY.

No general history of this Continent having ever been attempted, it has been considered highly desirable that this deficiency should be at last filled up, and a beginning, (if no more), made towards furnishing our literature and schools, with a general account of the events, transactions and revolutions that have happened in this Continent from the earliest records to our times.

I have therefore made this attempt, and after many years of researches, studies and enquiries, after consulting about 1000 Writers on America, surveying our ancient monuments, and comparing all the local chronologies and languages, I have succeeded to complete the frame of the history of North and South America, the West Indies, &c. from the earliest time to this day.

The Prospectus of this work has been issued, and circumstances requiring that a certain number of subscribers should be procured before it is published, I appeal with confidence to the patronage of all, in behalf of this national work and undertaking.

But it is particularly to the Editors of Public Journals and Papers, as well as to Booksellers and Postmasters throughout the United States, that I now address myself, and invite them to foster this work, by receiving subscriptions for the same. The subscription is only $5 for 2 vols. 8vo. with 5 maps and 20 plates.

They will receive in return a copy gratis for every 9 subscribers they may procure, or a commission of 10 per cent. at their option, on any number of subscribers, large or small: equal to half a dollar for each subscriber. They are requested to forward within 6 months a copy of their lists, to the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, of Philadelphia.

C. S. RAFINESQUE, Proprietor.

FOR 1827.

Office of the Saturday Evening Post,
Philadelphia, Dec. 3, 1826.

THE CASKET, or *Flowers of Literature, Wit and Sentiment*, which has had an unprecedented increase of patrons during the last six months, will, after the present vol. is finished, contain, each number, 40 octavo pages, printed well, on small handsome type, upon the finest paper, stitched and covered, and furnished at the low price of Two Dollars and fifty cents per annum. The Casket is a collection from the choicest pieces of the Saturday Evening Post, made with a reference to the difference which should exist in the materials of a weekly paper, and those of a monthly publication, the former of course enriched with essays, poetry, anecdotes, and those set off by a recital of the occurrences of the week. The latter can receive little value from a mere detail of events, many of which would cease to be interesting before they were recorded.

The vast quantity of matter crowded, by small type, and careful arrangement into the columns of every number of the Saturday Evening Post, will in the course of a month, furnish the most ample materials from which to form an interesting periodical work such as the Casket has been considered by its partial friends, and such as we intend, it *shall be*. Notwithstanding the fact, that the Casket is but a collection from the columns of the Saturday Evening Post, we confidently predict, and indeed we are sanctioned in the experience we already have, that its most numerous patrons will be found among the subscribers to our weekly paper.—A large number of those who take the "Post" depend upon that paper for the news of the week—it is therefore read with avidity by almost every member of the family where it is received, and this general use frequently injures its appearance so much as almost to render it unfit for the file, and for binding. The numbers too, by this general use, are not unfrequently lost, mutilated or entirely destroyed, and the file thus broken.—The Casket is calculated to prevent this inconvenience, and to furnish, at a very cheap price, all the useful matter for which the weekly paper would be desirable when bound.—In thus giving a permanent form and select association to the choice pieces of our weekly contributors, it is confidently anticipated that new and successful inducements will be held out for the exercise of superior talent, and unusual care in our literary department.—In addition to the recommendation of neatness in the general appearance—and particular attention to the typographical execution, it is our intention to embellish each number of the "Casket" with *three* handsome Engravings from the hands of some of the most distinguished artists of the country.

With these claims to patronage, the "Casket" will, as has been previously mentioned, be afforded to those who subscribe for *that* paper exclusively, at the low price of $2,50 per year, a subscription which it is confidently believed, is much lower than that for any other publication of a similar character in this country—but to the subscribers of "The Saturday Evening Post" "The Casket" will be furnished for $2,00.

The January No. for 1827, will be embellished with a portrait of the late venerable JOHN ADAMS, formerly President of the United States, one of Longacre's best engravings: also, a correct and beautiful view of FAIR MOUNT WATER WORKS, in the vicinity of Philadelphia; besides, the first No. of the SCHOOL OF FLORA, being the commencement of a regular series of Treatises on Botany, illustrated with numerous cuts.

Post-masters and publishers of papers who will interest themselves in obtaining subscribers, and be responsible for the subscription, shall be entitled to every sixth copy *gratis*. Address

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, Philadelphia.

Persons wishing to subscribe, will please to send in their names by the first of the year, as there is no doubt the demand for the work will be greatly increased, and therefore the possibility of being furnished with the Nos. from the beginning, will be rendered more doubtful.

Editors inserting the above two or three times, shall receive a copy of the work.

Gum Elastic Over Shoes.

JUST received and for sale by the single pair, Gum Elastic OVER-SHOES, of various sizes.

T. RIGGS,
nov 25—3t No. 44 North Second st.

United States' Institution

For the Cure of Impediments of Speech,
At No. 187 Pine street, Philadelphia.
Founded A. D. 1817, and conducted by Mr. and Mrs. CHAPMAN.

TWELVE years have elapsed since Mr. Chapman discovered the true cause of stammering, and the method by which he effected a permanent cure of himself of a most distressing impediment of speech; since which time he has matured the system, and it has been fully tested by successful application of it for nine years past, during that time several hundreds of cures have been effected, on persons of both sexes and of various ages, from different parts of the United States.—Mr. Chapman's impediment and cure as well as the efficacy of his system, in curing many other persons have been publicly testified by some of the most respectable citizens of Philadelphia. The compensation for instruction is paid in advance, and varies according to the ability of the applicant. Cures have generally been effected in a month or six weeks, in some instances in one week, and in some cases even in one day. To secure to the former the benefit of his invaluable discovery, the applicants have always been bound by solemn obligation to secrecy.

Letters post paid will be immediately attended to.

The Agents appointed by Mr. & Mrs. Chapman are as follows, viz.

Rev. H. G. Ufford, A. M. No. 344 Broadway, New York.
Mr. G. S. Parker, No. 10 Calvert street, Baltimore.

REFERENCES.

The following named gentlemen have been witnesses of several cures which have recently been effected in this Institution, on persons whose they had previously seen when afflicted with a distressing impediment of Speech; viz.

Rt. Rev. Bishop White,
Rev. Abbel Green, D. D. late President of the Princeton College.
Rev. Jas. P. Wilson, D. D.
Rev. James Abercrombie, D. D.
Rev. P. F. Mayer, D. D.
Rev. Ch. B. Demasie, D. D.
Rev. James Wilkbank.
Thomas C. James, M. D. Professor of Midwifery.
W. E. Horner, M. D. Adj. Professor of Anatomy.
Geo. McClellan, M. D. Professor of Surgery in Jefferson College.
Thos. Sargent, M. D.
John Ryan, M. D.
Gideon Humphrey, M. D.
Harvey Klapp, M. D.
John D. Thomas, M. D.
Jonas Preston, M. D.
Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor of the City.
Joseph Reed, Esq. Recorder of the city of Phila.
Robt. Wharton, Esq. late mayor of the city.
John Bacon, Esq. City Treasurer.
John Sergeant, Esq.
Humphrey Atherton, Esq.
Thos. Bradford, Jun. Esq.
John Goodman, Esq.
Wm. Duane, Esq. Alderman.
Wm. Milner, Esq. do.
Samuel Badger, Esq. do.
Samuel Haines, Esq. register of the city.
Benjamin Tucker,
John Gerver,
Henry M. Zollickoffer,
John W. Durant,
Joseph James,
Wm. Mason Walmsley,
Silas E. Weir,
Andr. M. Buckley,
John W. Chapman, principal of Lower Dublin Academy.
Joseph Parrish, M. D.
John Moore, M. D.
James B. Ellsenbord, M. D.
Basil Otis,
Nathan Bunker,
Charles Roberts.

Lehigh and Schuylkill Coal Grates,

Made on the most Approved Plan.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they continue the manufacture of Grates and Feeders, at their Factory, No. 39 Chestnut near Fifth street, where may be had Grates and Feeders of various descriptions. Also, Brass mounted and common Sheet iron Ash Pans, Coal Hods, Pokers, &c. The above articles are warranted to be well manufactured, and may be had on the most reasonable terms, for cash.

JAS. M. JACKSON & BROTHER.
4 mo. 10th, 1826. aug 12—tf1*

The Committee of Instruction of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

GIVE Notice that Lectures will be delivered in the Hall of the FRANKLIN INSTITUTE during the ensuing Winter, as follows:

Dr. R. M. Patterson will deliver a general introductory Lecture.

On Tuesday, Nov. 7th, Professor Jones will deliver an introductory to his course on Practical Mechanics, and continue every Tuesday evening.

On Thursday, Nov. 9th, Dr. F. Bache will deliver an introductory to his course on Chemistry, as applied to the Arts and continue every Thursday evening.

Saturday is appropriated to Volunteer Lectures; Lectures to commence at half past 7 o'clock precisely.

Tickets may be obtained by members of the Institute, by application to Mr. John Richardson, Treasurer, corner of Seventh and Carpenter streets, or at the Lecture Room, on the Nights of the Introductory Lectures, which will be open to the public.

Persons wishing to become members may obtain Tickets by application to the Treasurer, and paying $5.

Tickets for the course, to sons or apprentices of members, $2 each.

R. M. PATTERSON, Chairman.
oct. 21—tf J. B. GARRIGUES, Secretary.

To Printers and Bookbinders.

L. JOHNSON,

STEREOTYPE Founder, 17 Cypress Alley, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Brass Rules, Furniture of every description, Cases, Composing Sticks, Galleys, Stands, &c. &c. which he offers on most reasonable terms.

L. J. has just received a variety of Plates, of new and beautiful patterns, for ornamenting the covers of books, which are worthy the attention of bookbinders.

For sale as above, about 100 lbs. Brevier, White's cast. It has been used for Stereotyping, and is not much worn.

Books, Blanks, Bank Checks, Lottery Tickets, Cuts, &c. &c. Stereotyped with neatness and despatch.

sept 16—3m

PHILADELPHIA SILVER SPOON, FORK AND LADLE MANUFACTORY.

N. W. corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE subscribers, manufacturers of Silver Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fish Knives, Sugar Tongs, &c. return their sincere thanks to their friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement they have received since they commenced retailing their own work, and hope by their unremitting endeavours to render perfect satisfaction, to merit a continuance of public patronage. Their work, both polished and burnished, shall be made and finished in the handsomest manner, not surpassed, if equalled, by any found in the principal stores in this city, many of which they have supplied for a number of years.—Those interested are invited to call, examine the work and judge for themselves.

Having been brought up to this branch of the business exclusively, the division of labour gives them every facility, and being themselves working men, and the immediate producers of what they offer for sale, it is not reasonable to suppose that they would suffer any to undersell them; on the contrary, their uniform charge will always be from 20 to 30 per cent. cheaper, on the workmanship, the silver being considered merely an exchange of cash) than the general price of any other establishment in this city.

The silver shall be stamped with its quality. "Crowns" the finest silver manufactured in the United States; "Five Francs" the next finest; "Spanish Dollars," and "Standard." As many would feel a diffidence in requesting a guarantee, the subscribers freely give a public one, and offer $100 to any person who will assay their work, marked as above, and prove it below its stamp, also to forfeit double the amount purchased; if this is not sufficient to establish perfect confidence in the silver, every satisfactory information that the most incredulous can require shall be given.

R. & H. WILSON.
Nov. 25—3t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street, third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions, Tortoise Shell, Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the brightness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales.

april 18—1y

MOROCCO MANUFACTORY.

ROBINSON & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that they have opened their store, No. 76 South Third street, between Walnut and Chesnut, a few doors below Girard's bank, where they offer, wholesale and retail, Morocco Leather suitable for Shoemakers, Coachmakers, Hatters and others, which they will dispose of at moderate prices; also, White Leather and Buckskin, Wool for Hatters and Spinners, on the lowest terms, for cash. Merchants and others will find it to their advantage to call and purchase.

aug 26—6m

CITIZEN'S LINE for NEW YORK

In connection with the Steam-Boats

Pennsylvania & Congress,

Via Bordentown & Washington, 24 miles land carriage.

The Steam-Boat **PENNSYLVANIA,**
Captain A. W. KELLUM,

Will leave Arch-street Wharf every morning (Sundays excepted), at SIX o'clock, A.M. for Bordentown.—Passengers will then take the Citizen's Line of Coaches, 24 miles to Washington, N. J. there take the Steam Boat CONGRESS, Captain Degraw, and arrive in New-York by five o'clock the same day.—Fare through $3 50.

For seats, apply at
No. 8 *ARCH street, corner of Front,*
Or of the Captain, on board the Boat, at Arch street Wharf.—All baggage at the risque of the owners.

LYON, WARD & Co.
Philadelphia, Oct. 14, 1826. *Proprietors.*

DOMESTIC CARPETING.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of DOMESTIC CARPETING, of various patterns and quality, upon reasonable terms.

N. B. Customers wearing done as usual by

GEORGE WILNER,
oct. 28—tf* No. 300 North Fifth, near Race-st.

NOW PUBLISHED,

THE genuine stereotype edition, in quarto, of "HOWLETT'S TABLES OF INTEREST," with Additions and Improvements. It is now about twenty-five years since the first edition was issued, and no error has ever been found in the calculations.

The present edition has been examined no less than twelve times by different persons; and A PREMIUM OF ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS is now offered by the subscriber, for the detection of an error of a cent, in manner as described in the Preface.—Moreover, such directions are given at the end of the Introduction, as makes the Tables of nearly double their apparent value, inasmuch as it is shown, that the interest may be found, not only at *eight* for every day from one to 64, but also at eight, for every day from 64 to 144 D. Y'S. on all the sums of principal, dollar by dollar, from unit 1 to 2000, on every ten dollars, from 2000 to 3000, on every fifty from 3000 to 5000, and on every five hundred from 5000 to 10,000 dollars, besides months, &c. on the same amounts, together with a useful rent table: the whole compiled at six per cent. &c.

The work altogether, has been got up in complete counting-house style, with an indented index to each leaf, bound in calico, and forms a substantial and handsome book of reference, either as a pocket or a desk.

In numerous instances, 10 and 12 dollars per copy have been paid for the old edition, when in its most worn second-hand, but the prices of the present improved edition will be only as follows:

Full bound in calf and lettered, with indented index, $3 00
Full bound in sheep and lettered, with indented index, 2 00
Half bound in marbled paper, with indented index, 1 00

And the booksellers are bound to adhere strictly to these prices.

To be had of TOWAR & HOGAN, H. C. CAREY & I. LEA, E. H. SMALL, URIAH HUNT, and other Booksellers, and of the Agent, JOSEPH M'DOWELL, No. 12, Market street, who will promptly attend to all orders, &c. JOHN HOWLETT.

Philadelphia, 11th mo. 21st, 1826. nov 25—3t*

A Farm with Meadow Land wanted.

WANTED to rent for one or more years, a Farm of about two hundred acres, of which 150 at least to be of meadow for grazing cattle and distant from 6 to 8 miles from Camden. For further particulars, a note with the proprietor's name and situation of the Farm, directed to E. T. and left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, Philadelphia, will be attended to.

Nov. 25—3t

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

THE subscriber has constantly on hand for sale at the lowest market rates, a large and general assortment of *genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints of all kinds, dry and ground in oil, dye stuffs and Dyeing drugs, Window Glass* (both English Crown and Domestic) *of all sizes, also, Conch and Picture Glass.* He manufactures all the variety of Chemical preparations, as Calomel, Tartar Emetic, Red Precipitate Aqua Fortis, Chromic Yellow, Chromic Green, &c. and is therefore enabled to warrant the quality of all the important class of articles, to liable to sophistication, and at the same time to afford them at the lowest possible prices. Country dealers and others wishing to purchase are invited to call.

JOHN ELLIOT,
No. 60 South Front street, between Chesnut and Walnut streets.
Nov. 25—4t*

PUBLIC SALE.—At that spacious and well established warehouse, at the N. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made sofatary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, but known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Mattresses to Spanish and Carolina moss Mattresses, of every size 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 800 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances.

BARTLESON & HARMER,
jan 7—1y S.E. corner of Pine and Second streets

CHARLES THUM,
CLOCK & WATCHMAKER,

No. 4, North Sixth Street,

Two doors from Market street, west side.
June 3—6m

Fortune's Home Forever!!

SPLENDID Prizes may be had, as almost any rate, at the Lucky Office, No 129 Chesnut street, which is the permanent abode of Dame Fortune. Adventurers are invited to take a chance for the Grand Capitals of

$100 000	$50 000
30,000	25,000
20,000	15,000
10,000	5,000
4,500	3,000, &c.

And many others amounting to nearly HALF A MILLION of DOLLARS, which will be shortly destributed.

Tickets and Shares, in the greatest variety, for sale at Fortune's Home, P. CANFIELD'S Office,
No. 129 Chesnut street.

Orders for Tickets promptly attended to. oct 28tf

WHAT WAS EXPECTED!!

7. 39. 48. a prize of 4000 Dollars

IN a whole Ticket in the 20th Class Union Canal, and the 48 last prize sold any where in Pennsylvania, was sold at the matchless Lucky La Fayette Office, to a store keeper, and we paid the Lucky holder his FOUR THOUSAND DOLLARS down CASH on the spot in ten minutes after the Lottery drew!!!! And the Lucky holder of 7. 43. 34. another handsome prize sold by us called in at the same time and we paid him his prize money without one cent of discount!!!!!!

Those who prefer prizes to blanks will do well, before they purchase, to step in and speak to KENNEDY & Co. 48 South 3d street, at the "Lucky Lafayette Office," who sold and paid $30,000, 20,000, 15,000, 10,000, 2 of 6,000, 2 of 4,000, &c. &c. &c. Orders from a distance by mail answered with their usual promptitude if directed to KENNEDY & Co. 48 South third street. ☞ Cash for prizes received in payment for tickets. ☞ This is the truth. Capital sold by KENNEDY & Co. within a few months being more than was ever sold in America in the same time, and KENNEDY & Co. paid the cash for them all the moment demanded! Nov. 18—2t

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CLOTHING STORE.

ASHTON & SON, Tailors,

No. 16 Market-street, Philada.

OFFER for Sale a handsome stock of Seasonable Clothing, consisting in part of *Blue, Black, Brunze, Green and Plaids* DRESS COATS; Blue, Brown, Claret and Citron Frocks; Drab and Blue Box; Bangup and New Market Coats; Blue, Green and Mixtures Coatees, Pantaloons, Vests, &c. of various qualities, colours and patterns.

Ready-made Linen, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Cravats, Roseary, &c. together with an elegant assortment of Superior Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. which will be made to order, and warranted to fit both MAN and MIND.

Also, On hand a large assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's CLOAKS.

Wholesale dealers in any of the above articles are invited to call and examine previous to purchasing.

oct. 21—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork MANUFACTORY.

CURRY & PRESTON, Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork Manufactory, take this method of informing their friends and the public in general, that having been brought up to all the different branches of Silversmithing, and having carried on a manufactory for several years past in this city, that they have now opened a Store at No. 103 Chesnut Street, second door above the North American Bank, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia, where they offer for sale, all articles in their line, cheaper than any other establishment in the U. States. They manufacture and offer for sale, Silver Urns, Coffee and Tea Sets, Cake Baskets, Castors, Pitchers, Mugs, Tumblers, &c. Likewise, Table, Tea, Dessert, Gravy, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Soup and Gravy Ladles, Fish and Butter Knives, &c. As they superintend their manufactory in person, and employ none but first rate workmen, they therefore freely invite persons previous to purchasing elsewhere, to call and judge for themselves as to price and superiority of workmanship. As there is great possibility of persons being deceived in the article of Silver, unless acquainted with the art of assaying, they will, therefore, give to the purchaser a guarantee of from 100 to 500 dollars, as they require, if it proves below its stamp—as all their work stamped Spanish Dollars is generally better, but never inferior to Spanish Dollars: that stamped Crowns, is made exclusively of French Crowns, and that stamped Sterling, is in nowise inferior to British Sterling, for which they will freely give the above guarantee. They also offer for sale, a handsome assortment of Jewellery and Plated Ware.

All articles in the above line, neatly repaired, on the most reasonable terms. Old Plate and Spoons re-burnished, so that they will appear equal to new, for a trifling expence. Nov. 11—3t

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CANARY, MOCKING & RED (☞BIRDS.☜)

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and red BIRDS, for sale at No. 124 Cherry st. the first house above 5th st. Also, a large collection of Fancy Pidgeons.

feb 4—1y

PAPER HANGINGS.

THE attention of the public is respectfully requested to the elegant assortment of French and American Paper Hangings and Borders, now selling off at reduced prices, to close a concern.

BECK & STEWART,
oct. 21—tf S. W. corner of 3d & Walnut-sts.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS.

ISAAC PUGH, South East corner of Third and Race Streets, manufactures, and has constantly for sale, a variety of patterns

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS

of the latest fashion. Also for sale, elegant French Borders, and patterns for Fire Boards, imported this Spring, all of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Careful Paper-hangers are employed.

Country Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

April 1—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all Kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

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Select Didactic Seminary,
FROMBERGER'S COURT.

MR. M. BROWN, respectfully informs his patrons and the public, that the duties of his Seminary will be resumed on Monday, the 21st of August next.

For terms, &c. apply at No. 11, Fromberger's Court, running from Second between Market and Arch streets.

N. B. J. M. B. will commence a course of evening tuition on the first of October next, in Arithmetic, Penmanship, Book-keeping, &c. apply as above.

Philad. August 26, 1826. aug 28—2t1*

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL RUSTRIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 256 North Third street,

1000 reams Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
500 do. Quarto Post, No. 1, and 2.
200 do. pink do. do. No. 1 and 2.
100 do. folio do. do. No. 1 and 2.
130 do. blue Medium and Cap paper.
300 do. Hardware and Music Paper.
250 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards.
100 do. fine White do. do.

Large writing paper, of all sorts, Wrapping Paper, &c.

Also, 350 yards 8-4 and 9-4 Felting, for Paper Makers.

And an assortment of Twine, &c.

☞ The highest price given for rags in cash.

Nov. 11—tf

READ'S PILLS.

THE length of time these pills have been in use, and the universal satisfaction they have given in all those deranged conditions of the digestive organs, known by the term Dyspepsia, has established for them the reputation of being, without a doubt, the best remedy known for the above complaint. They operate mildly, removing all sediment of the stomach, not merely by neutralizing the acid, but by correcting that morbid state of the secretions which give rise to it; and at the same time that they are giving tone to the whole chylopoetic viscera, or organs of digestion, they will renovate and give new life and vigour to the whole system.

Sold, in New York, by Hull & Bowne, 140 Pearl street, who are agents for the patentee, and by O. Hall & Co. 221 Broadway. In Philadelphia, by Thatcher & Thompson, and Stephen North, Market street, and by S. Griffiths, Chesnut street. In Baltimore, by William Butler, and C. & D. & S. Keener, Market street, and by most of the Druggists throughout the United States.

June 3—tf

For Sale at this Office

THE BEREAN," Vol. I. Price $1 00 Boards.

N. B. The Subscription price is two dollars a Volume.

Also, a large Font of Brevier GREEK, which will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. nov17—tf

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Most Splendid Scheme.

TO be drawn on the 27th of December next. Washington Canal Lottery, 4th Class. Yates & Mc'Intyre, Managers.

SCHEME.—1 prize of $100,000, 1 of 50,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 4,000, 1 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 100 of 500, 200 of 300, 1000 of 200, 1,150 of 100, 1,200 of 50, 32 of 100, 104 of 30, 1200 of 20, 10 do. of 10.

Tickets and Shares, on the lowest terms, for sale at

ROBERTSON & LITTLE'S

Lottery Office, No. 48 South Third street, and No. 24 Market street, Wilmington, Delaware.

Orders, post paid, promptly attended to.

Cash always advanced for prizes on demand.

dec 2—tf

LUCK AT LEVY'S!!!

COMBINATION 32, 52, 18, the Capital Prize of $10,000; combination, 14, 38, 4, $2,000, and several 100's and 50's—all sold in one day at Levy's Lottery & Exchange Office, No. 19 Chesnut Street, next door below Third St. and the *cash paid* immediately.

dec 2—1t

Christmas and New Years' PRESENTS,

suitable for